SUPPLEMENT TO

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THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRANSVAAL COMMISSION.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper contains the instructions to the Royal Commission for the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal. After briefly recapitulating the terms of settlement agreed to between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders, and to which the Commission is directed in the first instance to address itself, Lord Kimberley goes on to deal more fully with the matter. He defines the term "suzerainty" as describing superiority over a State possessing independent rights of Government subject to reservations with reference to certain specified matters. The most material of these reserved rights was the control of external relations, which will be vested in the British Government, including the making of treaties and conduct of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers. It will probably be found most convenient that as regards communications with foreign Governments the Transvaal Government should correspond on such matters with the British Government through the Resident and High Commissioner. The general superintendence of relations with independent native tribes would fall within the functions of the Resident under the High Commissioner. As regards natives residing in the Transvaal, Lord Kimberley says it should be remembered the severance of districts principally inhabited by natives would lessen the necessity for interference for their protection, and might, therefore, recommend itself to the Boers. Such interference should be confined to the fewest possible points, but among these might be stipulations that natives should be allowed to hold land and move about freely. The Sand River Convention against slavery must be reaffirmed. It will be the duty of the Commissioners to secure freedom and protection of property for all loyal inhabitants, and to bring to justice the murderers of Captain Elliot and Mr. Barber. The Commission will have to consider arrangements to be made for the assumption by the Transvaal State of the debt incurred in connection with the administration of the country. Full security for continued enjoyment of their rights must be guaranteed to all holders of property after the establishment of a new Government, together with provisions securing to British subjects freedom of trade on the same footing as the Transvaal citizens. With regard to the name of the country, it is recommended that it should be styled "Transvaal State." In a further despatch dealing with the financial question, Lord Kimberley says the British Government will be disposed to consider whether the repayment of all outlay arising out of the annexation should not be foregone.

PUNCH AND DISRAELI.

WHEN representative government tempered by caricature shall have finally displaced despotism tempered by epigrams, there may be found writers to court the smiles of history rather than her tears, and to prefer to read events rather through a horse-collar than through diplomatic eye-glasses. At such a period, when Constitutional shall have given way to Caricatural History, a rich mine will reward the explorer of a complete copy of *Punch*. That famous periodical is not indeed the sole repository of English caricature. From the day when Hogarth drew Wilkes and Churchill with his unmerciful etching needle to our own there have not been wanting caricaturists strong enough to point a moral as well as provoke a laugh. Unfortunately, however, much of their work is lost. The political punch-bowls and beer-jugs of the latter part of the last century turn up now and then it is true, and there is fair record of the work of Rowlandson and Gillray, George Cruikshank, and H. B.; but collections of English, and for that matter of French, caricature have the disadvantage of not being continuous—*Punch*, the *Charivari*, *Kladderadatsch*, and a few younger publications only excepted. It is possible to arrange a number of sketches so that they come into something like chronological order; and such series as as that which heralded the downfall of the last French Empire must remain noteworthy to all time for the intensity of loathing expressed in them, which stuck at no calumny, however foul, to bespatter the hated objects withal; but in no pages but those of *Punch* could be traced out a complete caricatural biography of an eminent politician. It happened that *Punch* was founded between the election of Mr. Disraeli for Maidstone and his first parliamentary success—that made in his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel. Hence it has been possible to bring together, in a volume of infinite and brilliant jesting and graphic power, a collection of the cartoons in which Lord Beaconsfield figured during his career. It will be regretted by many that the haste with which the volume just reissued has been brought down to date has not admitted of the addition to the large drawings of John Leech and John Tenniel, the quaint initials, vignettes, and tail-pieces in which Linley Sambourne has depicted the deceased peer as almost every kind of creature from a racehorse to a fox, and from a lion to an elephant. Nevertheless the more prominent features of his political career can be read by the bright broad light of good-humoured satire in the hundred and twelve cartoons now published together.

In turning over the leaves of this quaint and curious book, nothing is more singular than to note how accurately the caricaturist reflects the popular gauge of the man Benjamin Disraeli. At this moment, when friends and former antagonists unite in a chorus of appreciation, and every anecdote concerning the dead man is eagerly treasured up, it strikes one as odd that in 1845, at the dawn of his political reputation, but still having already achieved fame as an author, and acquired the experience of eight sessions in Parliament, he should be represented as "Young Gulliver," at whom Brobdingnagian Peel puts up his eye-glass, and the Great Captain smiles pityingly. In the following year he appears as the viper biting the file—Peel being the file, and fast asleep under the infliction. Even in 1847, when he had made his mark, he is still drawn as a pigmy in a fantastic dress. When he addressed himself in the same year to the electors of Bucks, he figured in *Punch* as a political Cheap Jack, but quite full grown. In 1849, however, he is again the Lilliputian, undertaking to protect the farmer against the taxgatherer; a few weeks later he is the farmer's Will-o'-the-Wisp; and in July is seen measuring the British lion for a suit of clothes. In 1850 he and Cobden figure as rival omnibus cads, pulling that "unprotected female" Agriculture asunder. Then the actual leader of his party is again reduced to the Gulliver standard among the Brobdingnag farmers, and subsequently seen padding himself out to appear as a great Protectionist leader at a masquerade. Next he is Mr. Affable Hawk, with the late Lord Derby as his puppet, and then successively a mountebank, an office boy, and a cuckoo when in 1852 he carried the Militia Bill, which had proved fatal to the Whig Ministry—Lord John Russel figuring as the disconsolate hedge-sparrow. A little later in the same year Mr. Disraeli is seen as the "Profreectetradidon," or political chameleon, on whom Cobden is lecturing. Soon he is seen plunging into the free-trade, sea, than he comes up as "the political Topsy," and next as Fair Rosamond accepting the Free Trade cup from Cobden, who makes a very funny Queen Eleanor. In 1860 he is one of the "Balancing Brothers," Mr. Gladstone supporting him against Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. Then he buys Palmerston's *old clothes*, and takes part in the following year in the famous "Derby Obstruction" and "Derby Spill" cartoons, Palmerston being the Opposition driver, with Mr. Gladstone on the box, and Lord Russell and Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, as grooms. Few of *Punch's* cartoons are happier than those in which he appears "on the side of the angels" as a racing-card-seller, as an electrician, and as the winner of the Derby in 1867, riding in a harlequin jacket on "Reform Bill." In the same year he is the Knight "returned from victory," Puff crying "Pray all together," Fagin picking the pocket of an effigy of Lord Russell of a Reform Bill; and in 1868 he is "The New Head Master" on the resignation of Lord Derby, a "Rival Star" with Mr. Gladstone, a "ship's captain under difficulties," a "Political Leotard," a tragedian jealous of his rival, Mr. Gladstone, and Richard III. between two Bishops. In 1870 he and Mr. Gladstone are critics of "Juventus Mundi" and of "Lothair;" then they are rival lions, the "two augurs," and next comes the series of pictures still fresh in the recollection, in which Lord Beaconsfield is by turns a sphinx, a conjuror, a counter-jumper, a seller of "new crowns for old ones," an earl, an angler, Bombastes Furioso, a Davenport Brother, a "confidence" man, a lion-tamer, and an alchemist. Towards the end of the book he appears in "Sunset," as Endymion, and then Britannia is seen after having cast her wreath upon his tomb.

Whatever may be the opinion of those who thought Lord Macaulay did ill to study history in part through ballads and broadsheets, there is in this caricatural biography of Lord Beaconsfield a more living, moving record of his life than the pages of "Hansard" can supply. If the essence of caricature be to give the point at issue divested of technicalities and trivial details, that essence has been produced by *Punch's* wonderful cartoons. Not only is it possible to see what the "subject of the memoir" did, but how his deeds were estimated in the public opinion of his time. His career is distinctly traceable. Throughout the series, extending over six-and-thirty years, we can trace after the first great blow was struck the keen and growing appreciation of the caricaturist for his subject. "Scaramouch," as Lord Beaconsfield called him, had his fling, but like a good artist he never forgot the actual visible proportion of the man he was painting. Scaramouch did not foresee or foretell. These were not his functions; but he fulfilled one infinitely more valuable—that of reflecting accurately the public estimate of the man who finally reached such high place in the nation's esteem.—*Daily News.*

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO HUGHENDEN.

THE Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the tomb of the late Earl of Beaconsfield on Saturday afternoon (May 14), and the vault, which was again reopened to receive the Royal offering of affectionate respect, was afterwards finally closed. The visit of her Majesty was intended to be strictly private, and the secret was most faithfully kept by the few to whom it was confided. On Thursday Lord Rowton was summoned to Windsor, when the Queen intimated her desire to visit Hughenden Churchyard and lay on the coffin of the deceased Earl another wreath. The Queen also wished to follow the exact route travelled by Lord Beaconsfield on his last return from Windsor to Hughenden, and to traverse the exact course of the bier on the day of the funeral from the Manor House to the tomb. Lord Rowton communicated her Majesty's pleasure to the two executors, and on Friday his Lordship and Sir Philip Rose left town for Hughenden, where they were met by Captain Drake, Chief Constable of the county of Bucks, and arrangements were made for securing the desired privacy without exciting public curiosity, which for several days past has been very sensitive in the district in consequence of the trench leading to the vault not having been completely filled in. Rumour accounted for the fact by asserting that an iron door to close the aperture was in course of construction, and when masons were employed on Saturday to re-open the trench, it was generally believed that this was the case. Lord Beaconsfield's last visit to Windsor Castle was on December 8, and he drove over on his return to Hughenden on the 10th, a distance of about twenty-four miles, calling at Rayners (Sir Philip Rose's estate) on his way home. The road traversed by his Lordship is, somewhat circuitous, and as her Majesty desired to reach Hughenden by the same route, one of Sir Philip's grooms preceded the Royal carriage on Saturday from the entrance to Clifden (seat of the Duke of Westminster) to Hughenden. Accompanied by the Princess Beatrice the Dowager Marchioness of Ely (Lady in Waiting), and Lord Charles Fitzroy, acting as Equerry, her Majesty left Windsor in a new carriage drawn by four greys, with postilions and two outriders. Horses were changed at Taplow, and the course from thence pursued was by Dropmore, Hollspur, and along the Oxford-road to Low-water. Turning in at the lower Lodge at Rayners, the Royal party emerged, after a two miles' drive, from the Lodge gates in the rural village of Penn, and thence proceeded by Hazelmere, Deadmandane Bottom, and Crier's Hill to Hughenden Church. The Royal visitors were received by Lord Rowton, who conducted her Majesty and the Princess into the church, where they were met by the vicar and his wife. The Queen expressed much admiration at the work of restoration, which has been carried out mainly at the expense of Mr. Seabright, of London, the vicar's father-in-law, and looked with mournful interest on the fast-fading wreaths which fill the seat in the chancel which the late Earl used to occupy. Lord Rowton pointed out where the proposed memorial window would be inserted. Various objects of interest, including the seat formerly occupied by Lord Beaconsfield, were pointed out, and then, after ten minutes' stay within the church, the Royal visitors walked across the greensward to the inclined excavation leading to the opening to the vault. They were followed by the Queen's personal attendant, who carried a beautiful wreath and cross, formed of white camellias and other flowers, exquisitely worked in porcelain, brought in the Royal carriage from Windsor Castle. For a few seconds her Majesty paused at the head of the incline and stood looking sorrowfully down the sloping path at the open vault. Then, followed by Princess Beatrice, Lord Rowton, the Lady in Waiting, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, her Majesty walked into the tomb and placed the wreath and cross upon the heap of floral offerings, which completely obscurred the lid of Lord Beaconsfield's coffin. While thus mournfully occupied in the vault the Royal visitors were entirely hidden from the gaze of the few assembled spectators, and what really occurred during the few moments the Sovereign stood beside the remain of the late Earl is known only to those who accompanied her Majesty. When, at last, the sad visit was concluded the Queen and Princess Beatrice emerged slowly from the excavation, and walking to their carriage, drove from the churchyard, some heavy drops of rain falling as the Royal party proceeded up the steep and winding roadway on the hillside to the small plateau on which the residence of the late Lord Beaconsfield is situated. Entering the private grounds of the Manor House where the Queen's arrival was heralded by the startled cry of Lord Beaconsfield's favourite peacocks as they strutted about the miniature lawn, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice alighted at the glass-sheltered piazza, the interior of which is adorned with statuary and foliage plants, and passing into the mansion, engaged for some time in conversation with Lord Rowton. The Royal visitors inspected the Earl of Beaconsfield's study and the other principal apartments, and after a stay of three-quarters of an hour at the house, left Hughenden on their return home. It was half-past five when her Majesty and Princess Beatrice quitted the ground, the Royal carriage passing down the Park slopes to Wycombe, proceeding thence to Windsor Castle, some heavy showers falling as the Royal party quitted the Hughenden demesne at the close of the visit. Before their departure for London, Lord Rowton and Sir Philip Rose returned to the churchyard, and saw that the masonry work for finally closing the vault was far advanced, her Majesty having expressed a desire that the vault should not again be opened.

FUNERAL SERMON BY DEAN STANLEY.

Dean Stanley, in his sermon in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, May 15, referred to the death and funeral of Lord Beaconsfield. He said he had several times from that place spoken of the hollowness of what were called "popular judgments," of the futility of seeking after mere popularity, from whichever side it might come. They were at all times worthless in themselves. They were echoes, not voices, and breathed in an atmosphere around them which might be turned to good or evil by those who had the arrangement of human affairs, but they had over and over again been proved to shift with every gust of feeling or passion. Witness the rapid changes in the great French Revolution—the hero of to-day the rejected of to-morrow; the heresy of yesterday becomes the fixed principle of to-day. Witness the changes which had taken place with regard to persons and systems in our own time and country. Such, in a great measure, were the varying opinions respecting the great statesman who has gone. There was the expression of strong approval three years ago; there was the expression of no less strong disapproval a year ago; there is, again, this strong expression of sympathy now which seems almost universal. While basking in the goodwill of our fellow men and fellow citizens, whilst it gave its great and often just impetus to our resolves, we should not be led away by its fleeting value, but be able to puff it away without a sigh, content with the approval of our own conscience, and the judgment of the Almighty God who divineth the secrets of the heart. Those who lamented over the departed, and those also—if such there be—who did not, should nerve themselves to do what in them lay, on one side or other of political life, to supply the qualities which they imagined they had lost in him. There was beyond question, continued the Dean, a great gulf and void created whenever we lost from amongst us any one who had filled a vast space in the eyes of our own and of other countries. It disturbed the balance of power and of parties, changed the hopes and fears of almost every class, and it was not only in the camp to which the departed statesman belonged that this sense of vacancy would be felt. Great statesmen, the acknowledged leaders of parties, were by the very fact of their greatness raised above those parties themselves; they were in fact much more nearly allied to each other in purpose and in principle than the ordinary common place herd, the rank and file of their supporters, would suffer us to believe. The Dean described Mr. Gladstone and the late Lord Beaconsfield as the "great twin brethren of our day," each supplying what the other needed for the public weal. Though they differed so widely in opinions, let us hope that posterity will acknowledge that each fought for what he deemed right in the cause of England's Empire and of England's commonwealth. Moderation where moderation was possible and necessary, the genius that knew when to give way and when to resist, the unconquerable strength of will, and the passionate love of the honour and greatness of England—these were virtues which belonged to no party, and were in themselves wholly independent of whatever lines divided one party from another. The name of Lord Beaconsfield would be remembered by posterity as that of one who had an extraordinary career which led the alien in race, the despised in debate, the eccentric in demeanour, the romantic adventurer, the fierce assailant, by unflagging perseverence, unfailing sagacity, unshaken fidelity, by constantly-increasing dignity, by large and larger breadth of view, to reach the highest summits of fame and splendour.

A PITCAIRN ISLANDER IN ENGLAND.

RUSSELL MCCOY, the first descendant of the famous mutineers of the Bounty who has ever visited this country, is now on board a vessel in the Birkenhead Docks, having arrived a few days ago from Pitcairn Island in the American ship Harvey Mills, in which he intends shortly to return. He is a middle-aged man, standing about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and his complexion is dark, but he would pass for a native of this country, and his accent is very like that of the South of England people. He says he left Pitcairn Island on the 18th of January for the purpose of visiting England, and the Harvey Mills was accompanied for about ten miles by two whale boats containing all the men on the island, with one exception, and seven of the women. When he left there were 95 people on the island, but only three names of the original mutineers now remain, these being Christian, Young, and McCoy. The oldest inhabitant is a daughter of John Young, she being also the step-daughter of John Adams. She is now about 90 years of age, and was the second child born on the island. McCoy states that it is an error to suppose that Adams was the leader of the mutineers, that position being always occupied by Fletcher Christian. The islanders, he states, at present have sheep, goats, pigs, and fowls, with which they were supplied chiefly by passing vessels. The produce grown consists of yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, arrowroot, English potatoes, maize, melons, and all kinds of ordinary vegetables. There is no money, the people exchanging one with another anything they may have. There is one church on the island, and one school, and the schoolmaster, Simon Young, also officiates in the church. His daughter, Rosalind Young, assists him in the school. The church service is conducted according to the English Prayer-book, and the marriage ceremony is similar to ours, except that the wedding can take place after one publication of the banns. Polygamy is, of course, strictly forbidden, and it is even a rare occurrence for a second wife to be taken should the first die. Services are held in the church twice each Sunday, and the Sunday school meets twice also. The day-school is open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., sometimes 3 o'clock, one hour being allowed for dinner. On Saturdays there is a holiday. English manners and customs are followed so closely that the islanders keep the Christmas, Whitsuntide, and Easter holidays, and Good Friday is always observed as a strict fast day. McCoy said the people were always very glad to hear about the Queen, who had been so kind to them, and an organ which her Majesty had presented to them was an object of much veneration. As far as regards food the islanders are well off, but the supply of clothing is very deficient, particularly in the case of the female inhabitants. It is only from passing vessels that they obtain supplies of clothes, and the apparel thus given them is chiefly for the use of the men. Very few of the people have shoes, and those who have them use them only on Sundays. McCoy spoke with much feeling on the relations he had left behind. He is a married man, and the father of nine children. He wears his wife's wedding ring on his little finger, she having placed it there as he was leaving to keep her ever in his remembrance. The ring has been accidentally broken, but McCoy is so fearful of losing it that he is unwilling to entrust it to a jeweller for repairs. He returns to the island in the Harvey Mills, which sails from Liverpool in about a week's time, so that any articles of clothing which people interested in the condition of the inhabitants might feel inclined to send out by him would no doubt be taken charge of by the captain of the vessel. The principal articles of which the islanders are in need are wearing apparel, thread, cotton, needles, and domestic utensils. McCoy has not extended his visit further than Liverpool. His astonishment at beholding the steam-engines and railway carriages was very great. He had seen steamers before and read about locomotives; but had never seen one of the latter till he was in Lime-street station and he was very deeply impressed.—*Daily News.*

AN INDIAN FAIR.

LET us stand for a moment, in imagination, at one of these fairs and watch the scene. It is the day of that avatar of Vishnu when the god left earth to fight for man against the gods who would have destroyed him, in the grateful people celebrate with rejoicing every anniversary of the Saviour's death and descent into hell, gladly conscious that in the autumn time, when the earth is bright again with crops, they will celebrate also his resurrection to life and his return to a rejoicing world. Already the pitiless sky warns them that the hot weather is at hand, and the heavy scent of the mango blossoms overhead tells them that an interval of drought and painful toil now separates them from the glad time of springing crops and running water. The trees, however, throw a deep shade; the mango, Nature's supreme gift to India, keeps its dense foliage for the comfort of the people; and they gather in their families and clans, with their cattle and their goods, under the ample shelter of the sacred tope. Streets, impromptu, have sprung up under the leafy awning, and to right and left in long lines of stalls stretch the bazaars which the travelled merchants have created for their wares. A score of different nations are met to saunter among the booths, to bathe at morning and at evening under the pious direction of holy men from distant countries, and to exchange with travellers the most recent news of men and things. All the Arabian Nights are poured out under this one great grove of dark-leaved trees, and all the romance of the Bagh-o-Bahar is there before our eyes. Yonder, in dignified isolation, is a prince's encapment, and round it hover the magicians, the adventurers, and the criminals who, given the opportunity, will work out a stirring story from the materials before them. The parrot that was a princess; the wicked brother-in-law transfigured as a black she-goat; the dog that had been a vizier, and the enchanted steed with a peg behind his ear, are here to hand, and a glance suffices to recognise all the kalendars, with their magic carpets, lamps, rings, and talismans. Nor is the nonsense of it only on the surface. These men are veritable "magicians," if you will believe them; that calf there all bedecked with shells can make the rain fall, and this humble-looking person with his body encrusted with mud has the power of averting small-pox from a village. Some of them can turn base into precious metals, and all, if put to the test, claim authority over the unseen and the supernatural. To the every-day Hindoo merchant, encamped with his bullock carriages all closely curtained round and his store of food punctiliously prepared, with much ceremony beforehand, with ghee and oil, and his bales of goods watched over by sleepy servants and a yellow long-tailed dog, the faquir's attainments are sober matter of fact, and every word he is told as he paces down the river-bank is as gospel to him. He plays for each invocation with hard coin, and his women-folk feed the holy men in the evening besides. For it is a woman's fair as well as a man's. Instead of the dreary routine of home life, they have now only the cleansing of the eating utensils to conduct, and the dressing of the children and themselves to do. Their duties over, they are free to sit chattering in the shade all day, to listen to the wandering minstrels who come to them with song and cither, and to examine the pedlar's glittering wares spread out for their leisurely inspection upon the carpet under the trees. The children have equal freedom, and, except for the thieves who hang about the fairs decoying the little ones away to rob them of their jewels, they might wander about as they choose. Their mothers have hung Delhi filigree round their necks and put silk saris over their shoulders and silk cloths round their waists, rings upon their fingers and in their noses, bangles upon elbow and ankle, so that they are prizes for thieves to capture. When, however, the men of the family come back from their business tour among the shrines or booths the whole family is mustered, and after the midday meal and siesta, they sally out, a large party together, and exhaust the fun of the fair. The women have their fortunes told and their horoscopes cast, go into the temples to make their offerings, and execute the small purchases of souvenirs or of household trifles omitted when they left home, while the children enjoy the swings under the tamarinds, the merry-go-rounds with camels and elephants instead of horses, watch the conjurers performing with snake and egg and pigeon, and buy toys of clay and tinsel from the carpets spread out on the ground for their temptation and delight. The constantly-moving crowd forms a wonder to see, for all the countries of the East are represented—ferocious-looking Afghans and sleek-curled Persians, selling grapes and pomegranates, kittens and horses; hillmen who have straggled down in charge of convoys of wild forest produce, or it may be of borax from Thibet, or lacquer work from Cashmere, the merchants on their way to the South having halted at the Mela on the chance of doing business; Bengalis, chattering, pompous, and keen; Mahrattas, fierce-eyed, long-legged men, with monstrous turbans; a Punjabi or two with wonderful limbs and bold, independent bearing; Jats who look as if every man of them was a prince; and a strange mixture of other races, all picturesque and all idle. Under the trees stand grouped the cattle and ponies, and the servants lie dozing by their side, while from every quarter comes to the ear the sound of jangling music, the rigmarole of the wonder-worker or the incantations of the priestly folk. Thoroughly Asiatic is the whole scene, busy in a slowly idle fashion, and happy with all the appearance of leisurely indifference.

They are all-important in their way, these pilgrims' fairs, whether held in Central India, dignified by the presence of princely visitors, the celebration of costly entertainments, and the haunt of all the money-seeking priesthood of the native States; or among the breezy hills in the North, where the hill-folk assemble, with dahlias and rhododendrons in their hands and hair, and the mountain-women come down in their holiday bodices and wondrous head ornaments of silver and turquoise; or on the banks of the Ganges, where idol-makers drive a prosperous trade, the sacred water is perpetually laden with votive flowers, the air is filled with the clamour of worshippers, and the Hindoos of the plains gather for the great annual pooja. These Melas often constitute the only great centres for exchange of ideas and produce which the rural districts possess, and, as such, there can be no question about their utility. More often, however, they are simply pleasure-gatherings, and even so are abundantly useful, as giving the people those recurring occasions for public meeting which bind them together as communities, and teach them that there are larger interests in the world than their own parochial aims and objects. They see and hear then of other countries than theirs, and keep alive the tradition that their India is not bounded by their own sugarcane plots or the cut-cherry among the trees yonder. For mere lookers-on they point a wonderful moral of the tenacity of Oriental usage, and warn administrators that in the East there is a life within a life. We may govern as wisely as we can, and as justly as it is possible; but the heart of the people is not reached by judicious laws or impartial courts of justice. Their superstitions are still their codes; the faquir and the mountebank are still their teachers, and not all the blue-books of all the Viceroys will weigh against the arguments of the Brahmin's horoscope. Our railways and other great public works are gradually beginning to sap and undermine these citadels of tradition, but as yet the fact remains unshaken that our Eastern Empire is still only in the twilight of knowledge, and in the breaking grey of the dawn.—*Daily Telegraph.*

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

MR. RUSSEL LOWELL, the American Minister, presided at the dinner of the Royal Literary Society, and the choice was a good and interesting one. In an interesting speech he argued that science and literature were not antagonists, but allies. He has shown in his own person that an accomplished man of letters may also be a skilful diplomatist and a thorough man of business. His poetry is perhaps not least successful when it deals, either in a comic or serious spirit, with public affairs. American men of letters have not unusually been of this stamp. The Republic has recognised their usefulness and has liberally employed them abroad. It seems almost a common-place that a capable man of letters, in the best sense of the word, should be a good diplomatist. He enjoys the inherited experience of the world of men, he has absorbed it in literature and in history. Human nature has been much the same in all ages of civilization, and an acquaintance with "all the works of Thucydides" is really not of less value than a knowledge of the contents of the morning paper. Unfortunately men of letters, at least in this country, are very rarely men of affairs. Mr. Carlyle would, it may be, have been a *persona grata* at the Prussian Court; and if America had possessed a Carlyle it is by no means improbable that he would have represented his country, and very effectually, at Berlin. Mr. Freeman, again with all his extensive lore, might not be the very best sort of "honest man sent to lie abroad for his country." And, looking round the more famous historians and poets of the time, we find few among our living contemporaries who would not be more usefully employed in their studies at home than in Courts abroad. In America, on the other hand, as the examples of Washington Irving, Bancroft, Motley, Marsh, Bayard Taylor, and Mr. Lowell prove the experience of human nature, the urbanity, tolerance, tact, which are necessary in the "Perfect Ambassador" of the old Spanish treatise, are found united to that literary knowledge which ought to beget them. The reasons for this difference between England and the United States are not hard to discern, indeed they lie on the surface. We have come to act as if diplomacy were an inherited quality which runs in the blood of certain noble families, is fostered by secret traditions, and encouraged by an apprenticeship at the Foreign Office. Again, as long as foreign diplomatists have their traditions, like the Comedie Francaise, we too, it seems to be conceived, must (if we would be respectable) keep up our traditions. We are in a middle position between the Continental States and America. We have not a regular *noblesse*, a privileged class which gets the cream of everything, but we have something very like it. The Americans have no such caste at all, and their men of letters are the nearest approach to what some of them call "a leisure class." They really have more leisure, can move more slowly, and take wider views than the energetic commercial classes of a country which puts even the indefatigable Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt in her mettle. Thus men of letters are the natural diplomatists of America, and excellent diplomatists they make. Meanwhile our men of letters have almost ceased to look covetously at the prizes hung so high out of reach. Mere poets and essayists, like Prior and Addison (if we had any such), must remain mere poets and essayists. They lose by this much more than material and socialreward. They lose acquaintance with the world, the touch of affairs. They have not time to dance like *attachés* when they are young or to study the interesting models and instructions of Chesterfield. They seem to slip back into dressing-gowns and slippers and cigars to acquire the habits of the recluse, and to shrink from facing such difficult arithmetical problems as tradesmen's bills. Poor Literature, she is indeed neglected, and the wail of Mr. Mathew Arnold floats musical away over the dinner-table of the Academy.

Mr. Lowell represents a country where literature, as in France, is more fortunate and favoured than in England. Perhaps literature deserves its luck better; perhaps people in these countries care more for literature. This might be argued from the popularity of our best writers in America, and even from the notice given to the works of poets, and philosophers, and critics who are absolutely unknown by name in their own country. But if the Americans read our literature a great deal, we are certainly year by year becoming better acquainted with theirs. We do not run after their minor poets. But a book like Mr. Lowell's "Biglow Papers," now so old in time, and still despite the passing of the motives on which they were written, so immortally fresh, is always sure of a reception in this country. The hard sense and the scriptural sagacity of Mr. Lowell's persons were not alien to English character. The delightful planter, captured and made to work by a runaway negro, will always be vivid in our memories. Especially is that achievement of his memorable when, the negro asking for information about the Polar star, his captive turned south-west, "and thinking for a bit, picked out a middling shiny one, and told him that was it." Thus, even in extremity, the cunning of the Caucasian was more than a match for the child of Ham. Mr. Lowell's noblest serious poem, his "Commemoration Ode," begins with one of the finest passages in the history of the English ode, as a distinct form of poetry, though towards the close Europeans may be vexed by the jarring note of criticism of Europe. This is a note (not an unnatural one) for which we had been prepared by many of Mr. Lowell's prose essays, chiefly by a famous one "on a certain Condescension in Foreigners." But we may perhaps regard it as another proof of the good results of Mr. Lowell's mission to England that he does not perpetuate the impression of one who but charily loved our people, and that he has left his criticisms in the verses and studies written when, perhaps, he did not know us so well as he does now. At all events, whether he has found England improve on closer acquaintance or not, it is certain that his presence here has conciliated critics who, being thin-skinned like all reviewers, resented his criticism.

American literature has now become so far English that it has supplied us with more household words than the literature of any other country, except France. Mr. Lowell's own "Biglow Papers" have lent us some—notably the sceptical criticism of John P. Robinson on the culture of Palestine, and the warning as to the necessity of early rising when one is attempting to circumvent the Absolute. From a writer much less frivolous than he is commonly thought to be, Mark Twain, we have derived not only by-words but opportunities for that inextinguishable laughter which seems to refresh and renew the whole system. If Mark Twain had written nothing but the account of his purchase of the celebrated Mexican plug, and his account of how he once increased the circulation of an agricultural paper he would have made his mark among the humourists who have used the English language. Mr. Bret Harte has supplied us with the immortal economical reflections of Bill Nye, and aas formulated the doubt which we all feel in presence of the Mongolian race, the doubt whether Aryan man is not played out, has not had his innings, and is on the point of following the Toltecs into the grave of vanished peoples. But these are only the first names that occur. Our fiction owes its most refined and elaborate pages to Mr. James and Mr. Howells, our anthropology is under a heavy debt to Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Morgan, our criticism is sharpened by contact with that of half a dozen brilliant writers, and perhaps it is only in poetry that we still venture to think, if we may use an appropriate expression, "we have the inner tracks." The American Caucasians are certainly not played out, and we may perhaps expect from them the poet who is to succeed our foremost living masters.—*Daily News.*

THE MURDER OF ABDUL AZIZ.

THE assassination of Sultan Abdul Aziz, now freshly brought under the notice of the public, recalls to the memory the stirring incidents of the period of his deposition and sudden death; and I will endeavour, as far as I can remember, to give the facts in the order they occurred. There can be little doubt that towards the early part of May, 1876, both Midhat Pasha and Hussein Avni Pasha had good ground for believing that unless some change speedily took place in the *régime* of Turkey, their own personal interest in matters mundane would be of singularly short duration. They had openly declared against Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, the then Grand Vizier, had placed themselves at the head of the "Young Turkey," or "Softa" party, and had, in consequence, received such strong hints of the Sultan's disapprobation, as to feel their lives to be in very considerable jeopardy. Abdul Aziz was a man of great decision and some ferocity of temper, and those who were thus opposing him had good reason to think that any threats he made would be carried out with very little delay. But retreat was, on the other dand, impossible. The state of affairs in Turkey had become so menacing—the country was on the borders of revolution—and the convictions of the Young Turkey party were so strong, that Midhat and his friend had no course but to go on. They demanded the ejection of Mahmoud Nedim, and obtained it. Then with Mehemet Ruchdi in his place as Grand Vizier, they demanded reforms of a comprehensive character. But the violence of Abdul Aziz increased as these claims were made, till it became evident that a prompt step must be taken if the leaders of the reformers would save themselves. On the evening of May 29 a Council of Ministers took place, the deposition of Abdul Aziz was resolved upon, and, late at night, the palace being surrounded by troops favourable to the party of action, Hussein Avni and Redif Pashas entered the harem of the Caliph, captured him, and carried him off prisoner from the Palace to Seraglio Point. A few days later saw him reconveyed to a wing of the Tcheragan Palace, overlooking the Bosphorus, Murad Khan proclaimed Sultan, and then the intelligence of the death of the deposed monarch was the very natural piece of news which followed. Into the private reasons which actuated the particular men who were the principal actors in the drama it is difficult of course to pry; but a correspondent of the *New York Herald* a year ago declared that Hussein Avni had had an intrigue with the third wife of Abdul Aziz, that the Sultan had found this out, and that Abdul Aziz, after beating the woman to death, had resolved to kill Hussein Avni also. And he describes the scene in the harem as follows:

"With his dark eyes fixed on the ground he passed rapidly to the apartments of his faithless wife. When she saw him enter, the unfortunate woman felt that her end had come. She attempted to throw herself upon her knees before him whom she had so grievously wronged—she was his favourite wife. The Sultan restrained her and pointed to the door of the room, called at the palace a 'toilet,' in which the women keep their dresses and jewellery. Follow me,' said Abdul Aziz, 'your slaves and attendants are not to overhear me.' In the chamber there happened to be at the moment four slaves and one eunuch. In the 'toilet' room itself no one was present. Several large wardrobes in this room contained ladies' dresses, and costumes were also arranged upon hooks and frames fastened to the walls. A magnificent carpet covered the floor, and various caskets of jewels rested upon two tables placed in the middle of the apartment about a yard apart. The two windows of this room faced the courtyard, and at the moment of the commission of the crime these windows were half open. Upon entering this room the Sultan turned savagely upon his wife, who, nearly paralysed with terror, retreated trembling before him. She implored mercy and forgiveness, crying 'Aman ! Aman ! Effendiness.' (Pardon, pardon, our Sultan.) He seized her in his powerful grasp and threw her violently to the ground before his feet. 'Wretch !' said he. 'You have betrayed me and must perish,' 'Pardon,' she entreated. 'I am the mother of your dearest son. Our son is of your own flesh and blood. For his sake spare me.' 'To save his honour," replied the Sultan, 'I now punish you.' Detaching his sabre from his belt, but without unsheathing it, Abdul Aziz dealt the unfortunate woman the most furious blows upon the head, body, and loins. At this moment one of the young female slaves, named Fatima, darted to the door and witnessed the scene which we have just described. The Sultan, seeing his wife lying apparently lifeless upon the floor, gave her a most violent and brutal kick in the loins, and turned to leave the room. Before he reached the door Fatima escaped, rejoined her companions, and said: 'The Effendina has killed her and is coming here.' Abdul Aziz, entering the apartment into which the 'toilet' chamber opened, said: 'Let that woman be carried to the old harem.' To execute this order the female slaves hastened to their unfortunate mistress. They found her lying senseless and bathed in her blood. In a few moments she was restored to consciousness, and said: 'He has killed me.' Then she made a sign to Fatima to bend over, and whispered into the ear of this, her favourite slave: 'Tell Hussein, so that he may avenge my death.' The eunuchs charged to carry away the Sultana then entered the chamber, and without evincing slightest compassion for their dying mistress—for these creatures are incapable of any good quality of either man or woman—hustled the female slaves from the room, and tried to force the Sultana to rise to her feet. This was, however, impossible. The Third Basch Khadeen was at the time suffering from a disease of the kidneys. Some of the blows which the Sultan had inflicted on this part of her body caused a hæmorrhage which resulted in her death. She did not live long enough to reach the caique which was to convey her to the old harem. The body was placed in a corridor, and in less than two hours afterwards was quietly buried.'

But this, very possibly, is more fanciful than true. Be that as it may, one thing is certain—on the morning of June 5, Sultan Abdul Aziz was found lying on the floor of the room in which he had been confined for two days previously, dead, apparently from the effect of a number of wounds inflicted by a pair of scissors upon his arms. The body was removed to a mattress, the nineteen leading Frank physicians of Constantinople, headed by Dr. Dickson, of the English Embassy, were sent for and admitted in a body, and the following deposition was signed by them and properly attested.

"We have been summoned, by order of his Imperial Majesty, to ascertain the cause of the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz. We found a body lying on a mattress, which was placed on the floor. This body was covered with a new sheet. Having removed the covering, we recognised the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz. All the parts of the body were cold and bloodless, pallid, and covered with coagulated blood. The rigidity of death was not apparent, the eyelids were half open, the corneas slightly opaque, and the mouth only partially closed. There were limpid streaks of blood upon the arms and legs. We found a little below the bend of the left arm a solution of continuity five centimeters in depth. The edges of this wound were slashed and irregular; the direction of the wound was from above, and from within the veins of this region were cut; the cubital artery close to the point of emergence was open for three-quarters of its diameter. At the bend of the right arm was found a slightly oblique wound, also slashed to the extent of two centimetres and one-and-a-half centimetre in depth. On this side we found a lesion only of the small veins; the arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of scissors, ten centimeters in length, very sharp, and of which one of the blades had a small lateral knob near the extremity. These scissors were stained with blood, and we were told that it was with the aid of this instrument that the late ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz had inflicted upon himself the wounds above described. From what precedes we are unanimously of opinion, first, that the death of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz was occasioned by the hæmorrhage of the vessels of the bends of the arms; secondly, that the instrument which was shown to us might precisely produce those wounds; third, the direction and the nature of the wounds, as well as the instrument which was said to have produced them, caused us to come to the conclusion that the case is one of suicide."

There never was any doubt in the minds of the intelligent people of Pera as to the way in which the Sultan had met his death. The story of the scissors was laughed at as ridiculous, and the murderers plainly hinted at. But the physicians held their peace very wisely, and when questioned closely were wont to say that from all they had seen Abdul Aziz had committed suicide. I do not, however, remember that any one of them who claimed to have examined the whole body of the deposed Sultan did more than look at the face, the arms, and such parts of the dead man as were shown them. A statement which has gone forth to the effect that the abdomen of Abdul Aziz was severly gashed is, however, unlikely to be true, for from all that can be ascertained there was no reason why any such wounds should have been made, inasmuch as Abdul Aziz, powerful as he was, had to contend not only against the effects of chloroform administered to him while he was struggling, but the strong arms of a couple of skilled wrestlers, who effectually held him while an accomplice bled his veins until loss of blood caused the Sultan to sink. The incidents noted at the time were these: The discovery of the body was made by one Fahri Bey, who, coming to the palace, knocked at the door of the Sultan's room, and, receiving no reply, burst it in and saw the corps lying on the floor. His version of the affair was that, raising his voice in loud cries, he alarmed the Sultan's mother and ladies of the harem, who were close at hand, and that they, rushing in, saw the body with the scissors in the left hand, lying bathed in a pool of blood. But it is now charged against Fahri Bey that he, with two eunuchs who were noted for athletic prowess, had previously entered the apartment of the Sultan, and seizing him, had knocked him down, and had him held tightly while the veins were opened and fixed, till the oozing out of the blood made it possible to leave the dying man on the ground. There was at the time a grave doubt expressed as to the suicide by doctors other than those who were admitted to see the body, on account of the fact that it would have been very difficult for a man to bleed to death from such wounds as were made had the veins not been kept open by some pressure. But the absence of bruises on the body, and the fact that Abdul Aziz was known to be a very powerful man, capable of making immense resistance, led many to think, after all, that he must have committed the act himself. The explanation now offered is that when Fahri Bey first of all entered his room Abdul Aziz was asleep, that a chloroformed handkerchief was thrown over his face, and that the wrestlers managed to fix his arms behind his back before he could struggle. Had such means been adopted there is little doubt they must have been successful, and there is probably a great deal of truth in this version of the tragedy. Abdul Aziz was not a man likely to commit suicide. He had far too great a love of life to do any such thing. He dreaded death greatly, and had beside some hope that by the intercession of Russia, whose servant he had lately been, he would be restored to power before long. Of those who are summoned now to take their trial or to be examined in regard to the murder of the Sultan several cannot possibly have had any hand in the tragedy. Old Mehemet Ruchdi, Midhat Pasha, Sadoullah Bey, and Nourri Pasha it is ridiculous to imagine as murderers. That they devoutly wished the end of the reign of Abdul Aziz cannot be doubted; but that they killed him is not in any degree probable. Mahmoud Damad Pasha, the brother-in-law of the present Sultan, loudly protests his innocence, Hussein Avni is dead having been killed a very few days after the death of Abdul Aziz by one Hassan, a circassian officer. Redif Pasha and Suleiman are both of them recalled from exile to give evidence, though whether they are directly charged with complicity in the crime is not yet known. The actual story of the assessination of Abdul Aziz is told by the correspondent I have before alluded to as follows; if this version be the correct one, all the blame rests with Hussein Avni alone:

"On the evening of June 4 the two agents of Hussein Avni entered the Palace of Tcheragan—one affecting the duties of a physician, the other returning to his accustomed post. As late as two o'clock in the morning Abdul Aziz repelled his mother's caresses, reproached her for having been partly the cause of his fall, denounced her and his young son, and paced violently up and down his chamber. Finally, utterly prostrated and worn out, he removed his coat only and laid down—not on a sofa as has been reported, but upon a Turkish bed. When the ex-Sultan was asleep the eunuch entered the room, followed by the physician. The eunuch was provided with a sponge saturated with chloroform, the odour of which was still in the chamber the next day. When the doctor considered that Abdul Aziz was thoroughly under the influence of chloroform he quickly rolled up the ex-Sultan's shirt sleeves and cut the two arteries. This done he placed the scissors on the floor, and the two accomplices disappeared. AbdulAziz must have afterwards struggled against the influence of the chloroform and loss of blood, for when his mother afterwards entered the room he was at the foot of the bed, which, together with his own body, was bathed in blood. The story of Abdul Aziz having in the course of the night asked his mother for a pair of scissors to cut his beard is a pure fabrication. It was a political necessity to at least furnish some plausible ground for the belief that a suicide had occurred instead of a murder. It is true that Abdul Aziz had been in the habit of trimming his beard himself, and usually carried a pair of scissors about his person, and would often play with them while engaged in conversation. This fact, doubtless, suggested the *role* which the scissors have played in the matter. Shortly after the commission of the crime the Sultana Valide, accompanied by a slave, entered her son's chamber. Upon seeing the body she fell into hysterics, and could only with the greatest difficulty be torn away from the remains of Abdool Aziz. She wished a few moments afterwards to see her son's face; but according to a Mussulman custom—which applies to murdered Sultans as well as to those few Caliphs who are fortunate enough to die a natural death—the body is at once removed to an out-of-the-way place and gotten out of sight as soon as possible. The body of Abdul Aziz was placed in a dark passage way upon an old mattress, and covered with a quilt. At the end of this passage way, my informant, together with the Ministers, the chief dignitaries of the State, and eighteen doctors, saw the remains of Abdul Aziz."

A curious addition to the "intelligence" elicited is the information that about the time when the crime was committed there was another plot for destroying the present Sultan and Murad as well. What effect such news may have upon Abdul Hamid it is easy to imagine. Incidentally, it is stated that Mahmoud Bey, who for some time past has been coffee-bearer to the present Sultan, is the official by whose means the whole tragedy has been brought to light.—*Correspondent, Daily Telegraph.*

THE LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION OF DUBLIN CITY.

DUBLIN, May 1.

A PROTRACTED meeting of the Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle yesterday for the purpose of considering the recent proceedings at the meetings of the Executive of the Land League at the Sheriff's sale at Howth on Friday. The result was that a special edition of the *Dublin Gazette* was issued tonight, with a proclamation placing Dublin city under the operation of the Coercion Act. It is believed that there will be a descent made upon the leading Land Leaguers in the city, and that Mr. Dillon, M.P., will be amongst the new suspects, as they are popularly styled.

A very daring attempt at assassination was made in Dublin to-night, which, it is feared, will result in the death of one of the persons attacked. It appears two young men, named Farrell and Reilly, were returning home together, and on reaching the corner of Cumberland-street, where Farrell resides, when they were confronted by two men, one of whom aimed a revolver at Farrell's head and shot him through the neck. The other man fired at Reilly and hit him in the arm. It appears that Farrell, who is only sixteen years of age, recently found two guns concealed under the stairs in Cumberland-street, where he lived. He informed the landlord, and by him the guns were given up to the police. It is thought that for this offence Farrell was condemned to death. Two men inquired for him at his father's house this evening at four and at nine o'clock, but his father said he was not at home, and the men went away much displeased, and saying they wanted him. In twenty minutes after they called the second time; the father states that he heard two shots at the corner of the street quite close, and on going out he found his son shot through the neck. It would seem that there was no intention at first to shoot Reilly, but that it was to prevent him identifying Farrell's assailants he was fired at. There were many persons about, and a crowd collected rapidly, but the perpetrators of the outrage escaped. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital. Farrell is in a precarious condition. His father professes to be ignorant of any cause for the attempted assassination beyond that stated. A gas-fitter named Mullin, living in Queen-street, has been arrested. A police-constable saw him fire at Farrell, and gave chase. Mullin turned and threatened to blow the constable's brains out, but the policeman tripped him up and caught the revolver before he could fire. Four out of the six chambers of the revolver were loaded. He refused to give his name. Farrell, it is said, expected to be shot, and told his mother she would know whom to suspect.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 4.

I HAVE just completed a rapid journey through the Midland and Western counties, including the whole of the Connemara district; and at this period of the year a few words as to the agricultural prospects of these districts may not be unacceptable. The spring has been a late one. Cold, harsh weather prevailed until about three weeks ago, and kept back the sowing of the seed, and in some places also the preparation of the ground, for there seems to be an idea prevalent amongst many of the small farmers in the West of Ireland that as long as the weather is harsh and the nights are frosty, and as long therefore as it would be injudicious to plant, it is premature to prepare for planting. The result would be that when genial spring weather does come, and when vegetation, if there was anything in the ground to vegetate, would proceed apace, the advantage will be to some extent lost. This, however, only applies to a small number, and perhaps it is in many cases unavoidable, because of the absence of all implements or machinery, save the spade, resulting in a tedious and laborious preparation of the ground for seed. As I have indicated, the preparation of the ground was generally well forward and in advance of the season, and the delay in sowing oats and planting potatoes was probably a wise delay, the seed being better out of the ground than in it during such harsh weather has prevailed in the early spring. The genial weather, alternate sunshine and showers, of the past fortnight or three weeks has been followed by a rapid vegetation. Cereals in the extreme west and in the bleakest and coldest districts are well above ground, and show a strong, healthy, and even vegetation. Potatoes are just beginning to show in the earlier districts, but a continuance of the present weather cannot fail to bring them on rapidly. The action of the Land League is causing uncertainty and unrest, and the action of the landlords in evicting does not appear to have had any material effect in retarding spring work, or to have caused any land to pass out of cultivation. Alike on the plains of Meath and Westmeath, and in the wild recesses of Connemara, every patch that has up to the present been in cultivation has been put under crop this year. There is undoubtedly a spreading feeling of distrust of the Land League. I was informed in the course of my tour through Connemara that the people there are saying that they won't subscribe any more to the organization. "What good," they ask, "has it done us?" Even my car-driver on the road from Westport to Leenane, who was severe on the lazy habits of his countrymen, said they were much better off when they paid their rents. The scene at Claremorris, in the heart of Mayo, on Sunday last was a most significant one. Hitherto all the Land League meetings, especially the meetings in Mayo and Galway, have been orderly, unanimous, and enthusiastic, but on Sunday there was disorder, division, and a marked lack of enthusiasm. Even in numbers, as compared with former meetings, it was a failure. A notable illustration of the declining influence of the Land League is furnished by the turn of affairs at Moyard, Ballinakill, the residence of the Rev. Canon Fleming. It will be remembered that Canon Fleming, finding it impossible early in March to get labourers to work his farm, was the object of a relief expedition organized by the Emergency Committee. About a dozen labourers were sent to his relief from Dublin. The result was magical. Not only was Canon Fleming's farm put into order, and his crops got in almost a month sooner than those of any of his neighbours, but the local labourers saw the northerners at work, and the only result of their Boycotting Canon Fleming was to deprive themselves of the good wages which a fortnight before he had offered them, namely, 12s. a week, while the wages given by other employers was only 9s. On approaching Canon Fleming's farm I was surprised to find a considerable number of labourers at work on the land. Canon Fleming, on whom I called, explained to me the real state of affairs as already indicated. He added the Protestants had refused to work for him; that the Roman Catholics, whom he asked to work for him before the relief expedition came, answered in nine cases out of ten that they would be glad to do so, but that they were afraid. In a few cases the answer was that they had sufficient work of their own. This unwholesome fear has now altogether disappeared, and Canon Fleming has no difficulty in procuring as many labourers as he requires. His turf is now all cut, and the labourers on his farm were engaged in putting the second moulding on his potatoes. In fact, he says he is in a better position than most of his neighbours. His is but a typical case so far as Boycotting is concerned.

Boycotting, in fact, is no longer the weapon it was; it is now a street-boy's word, which only provokes laughter. The cases in which it is resorted to are now extremely rare, for the good reason that it has lost its power. There is every prospect that the second weapon of the Land League—the forcing the collection of rent at the point of the bayonet—promises soon to become equally futile. The number of these sales, like the number of cases of Boycotting, is decreasing, while the payment of rent is becoming more general. The tendency is against the realisation of John Dillon's dream of the day when all rents shall have to be levied in this fashion. The waning influence of the Land League may be further inferred from the way in which speakers on Land League platforms adjure the people to "stick to the Land League," to "stand to the Land League," to "be true to the organization which has done so much for them." Much of the enthusiasm which formerly was exhibited at land meetings was undoubtedly due to the heartiness with which the labourers supported the movement. This support seems now to have been withdrawn to a very large extent, and the land meetings are smaller, are less enthusiastic, and by no means unanimous. Meanwhile, and without the aid of the Government, emigration goes on apace; almost every train from the West, even on Sundays, bears its freight of intending emigrants. There was a large fair at Balla on Monday morning, and just at the heels of a large cattle train came the ordinary morning train on towards Dublin. On the platform were some scores of people waving "Good-bye"—probably a last good-bye—to their frieds in the fast receding train. But although the Land agitation is declining, it is not to be inferred that the hates and discontent arising out of agrarianism have died out. The seed sown by the agitation of the last two years is still bearing fruit.—*Daily News.*

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Half-hunting	„ 45 to „ 85	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 60 to „ 180	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal Face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 60 to „ 150	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German Silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are guaranteed for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

Repairs of Watches and Clocks by the most efficient European Workmen within the shortest possible time.

PALKEE, OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Undoubtedly the best Clocks for the Indian climate—a fact that has been proved by the years of usage they have had, and the wonderful amount of rough wear they will stand.

C. MARCKS & Co. have always endeavoured to produce the best quality only of these Clocks, as those of an inferior make, sold at low prices, bring neither credit to the seller, nor satisfaction to the purchaser.

Our CYLINDER MOVEMENTS are all jewelled in 4 holes, and our Patent Lever movements are jewelled in 6 holes, the Pallets also having jewelled facings. The higher qualities are fitted with Compensation Balance Wheels, and every care is taken to secure that perfect accuracy which is indispensable to correct and satisfactory performance. We quote prices as follows:—

Miniature Palkee Time-Peace; Cylinder movement, 4 holes, jewelled, 2¾ in. high .....Rs. 60

Ditto ditto best quality, 5¼ in. high .....Rs. 70 to Rs. 100

Palkee Time-Peace...Rs. 55 to Rs. 90

Palkee Clock, striking the hours and half hours .....Rs. 90 to Rs 120



Full Size Palkee Clock, striking the hours, half hour; lever escapement with Alarum .....Rs. 100 to Rs. 120

Ditto ditto striking on Gong .....Rs. 130 to Rs. 200

Ditto ditto chiming the quarters,—a magnificent article .....Rs. 175 to Rs. 225

Ditto ditto with nickel and gilt frames, alarum, engraved front, centre seconds, and repeating movement, very best quality made, from.....Rs. 160 to Rs. 225

Each CLOCK is furnished with an external Case of the best Morocco Leather, lined with velvet, and fitted with Lock Spring and Leather Strap Handle.

These Clocks form an elegant and useful Wedding Gift.

We undertake the renovation and repair of every description of Palkee Clocks, and guarantee first-class workmanship.

We also keep a large assortment of Marble, Alabaster and Gilt Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, Regulators, Ship and Office Clocks, Singing Birds, &c., at prices varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,300.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { **1, East Street, Poona.**

GOLD WATCHES

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CHEAP, WHOLESALE from **Rs. 50.**



CHEAP, RETAIL to **Rs. 1,000.**

MR. E. CHARPIE begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, and the Public in general, that he has received a large Consignment of FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES OF 50 DIFFERENT KINDS, which for QUALITY, SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTICALLY FINISHED, and ACCURACY IN TIME-KEEPING CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

PRICE LIST giving full particulars sent free on application.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GOLD WATCHES,

BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET, **BOMBAY.**

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,



Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one gallon, not more than 4 gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps, and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale, pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 galls. Rs. 3; 4 galls. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls, or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estèphe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Loond, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILTED "TERAI" HATS

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
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HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, Lonond Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

C. DeVITREE & Co.



TEA PLANT.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards Rs. a. p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

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20, KALBADEVI ROAD.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co., BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
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ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
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24, Old Bond Street, London.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER: REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GODL MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fall in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481.758.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

DR. G. S. RANKING, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous system without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department. Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.; "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.	
BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	„ HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
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MADRAS	„ SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	„ HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„ COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

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[With Supplement.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,055—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
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Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—
Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th May, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

This voyage will be performed at *Increased Speed*.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA will be DESPATCHED as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st May
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881.
Passage money, Rs. 450.
She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

S. S. COTHERSTONE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

S. S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a aeverage, it is of considerable importance that qurchasers should be able to procure a genuine prticle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

		Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice,	pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do.	quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial,	pints	„ 0 12
Do. do.	quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1881.
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE.
First production in India of
THE SENSATIONAL ROMANTIC DRAMA,
(in 4 Acts) entitled
PHŒNIX,
OR ARISEN FROM THE ASHES!
THE ENTIRE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE!
INTERIOR OF AN AMERICAN GAMBLING HOUSE.
THE SLUMS OF NEW ORLEANS.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

NOVEL AND ORIGINAL SITUATIONS.

Note.—The PHŒNIX has achieved a very decided success in nearly all the principal cities of the world having been performed in America, China, Japan, Australia, and the Pacific colonies by the LOFTUS TROUPE with every mark of public and journalistic approval.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box office at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

THE s. s. COTHERSTONE will sail on 4th June, and has good accommodation for a few passengers on reasonable terms. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, Via DUNKIRK.

THE s. s. SICILY will sail about 2nd June, and can take a few passengers on advantageous terms. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public and their constituents that they have just received per mail-steamer Teheran a large stock of water-proof SUITS, SHEETS, and GOLOSHES, &c. An early inspection is solicited.
HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of WAX-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING-WAX, WRAPPING CLOTH, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 15th proximo at twelve o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of rupees five hundred, which amount will be forfeited in case the party, whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post-master.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated 27th May, 1881.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor overa lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash, Rs. a.	Credit, Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0 to 10 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	14 0 to 30 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 0	
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	4 8 to 6 8	

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS,
AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(Also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket and Gnneral Gymkhana Kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, and sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

NOTICE. No. 1813 of 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard up to noon, on MONDAY, the 30th May, 1881, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to H. M.'s Indian Troopships from 1st June, 1881, to 31st May, 1882.

The Tenders should show the time required to wash one thousand pieces, and the rate per hundred pieces for any quantity, the maximum time allowed for each set being 30 days.

The washing will have to be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles should be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores and the Contractor will have to make good all damages done to the articles whilst in his charge.

A deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each Tender, and the successful Tenderer will have to produce security for Rs. 5,000.

The Contractor will have to insure the Bedding to the extent of Rs 15,000, and to pay half the Solicitor's fees for preparing the contract papers.

Tenders must be accompanied by Certificates of Competency.

Further particulars will be learnt from the Marine Storekeeper on application.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Captain, I. M., Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the Administrator-General, Bombay.
THOMAS RICE HENN, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.
RICHARD TREVOR CHUTE, late a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 66th Regiment.
WILLIAM CHARLES OWEN, late a Lieutenant in the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
PERCY CHARLES HEATH, late a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps.
ROBERT GEORGE BETHAM, late Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan.
GEORGE MACDONALD CRUICKSHANK, late a Captain in the Royal Engineers.
WILLIAM NAPIER JUSTICE, late a Lieutenant in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
LEONARD TAYLOR, C. S., late Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal.
JOHN DAVID LONGDON, late Police Inspector.
GEORGE BELL CRISPIN, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Rifles.
WILLIAM HAMILTON McMATH, late a Captain in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
MAURICE EDWARD RAYNER, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
ERNEST STEPHEN GARRATT, late a Captain in H. M.'s 66th Regiment.
DUNCAN COLE, late a Lieutenant in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
HUGH FREDERICK SMITH, late a Captain in the 30th Bombay Native Infantry.
JOHN CASTELL ROBSON, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery.
THOMAS BROWN, late Inspector of Coast Guards.
CLEMENT GEORGE WHITBY, late a Lieutenant in the 1st Grenadier Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
THEODORE FEATHERSTONE, late a Diver and Contractor.

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and band over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement.

At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg	... 23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
36 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch	... 19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein	... 14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
25 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer	... 13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
24 8	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
21 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim	... 11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
19 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim	... 10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT AND EASY FITTING,
Made to measure or ready for immediate use.

DISCOUNT—Two annas in the rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, useful washing Collars	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72
SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs	6 for 36			

Patterns with our New and Improved Self-measurement System, and Cold Season Catalogues, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
Gats open at 8-30.
GRAND AL FRESCO.
THE
GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
NEW SONGS.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c., &c.
QUADRILLE PARTY.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The Gardens will be illuminated with Messrs. Mondolfo's Patent Portable Gas.
ADMISSION Re. 1.
No extra Charge.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 2-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF 760 CASKS OF CEMENT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Municipal Depot in 10th Khetwady Lane THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1881, at 2 p.m., the following, viz.
760 casks of cement.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder,

A large sized pleasure sailing yacht, two masts, sails, very roomy cabin, sofas, dining table, couches, &c., complete, the property of His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghar.

The above yacht is lying at the Appolo Bunder.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable platedware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the President, Band Committee, 4th King's Own (Royal), a few lots of second hand band instruments such as clarionettes, abor, slide trombone, French horn, aithorn, aclarinette, &c.

Also on account of the concerned:—
1 Handsome solid mahogany grand square piano, compass 6 5-8, by "Collard and Collard.
1 Do. solid walnutwood American organ, 12 stops, by "Cramer."
1 Do. rosewood harmonium, 16 stops, by Alexandera, with percussion action and 2 jewells.
A few lots of wearing apparel and uniform dress, gilt, pier glass frames, &c., &c.
1 first rate S. B. Martini-Henry express rifle by J. Tolley in case complete.
1 Do. do. do.
1 Do. D. B. breach-loading gun in case with implements, complete.

AT 1 P. M.
1 handsome English-built buggy in very good condition.
1 handsome English-built dog-cart with handsome fast trotting Arab horse and harness, complete.
1 handsome grey Arab pony, a capital hack.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, has been quiet to ride and drive.
1 Cleveland machine light steel Bicycle, sze 50 inches.
1 pair of Cabulee dear hounds (dog and slut.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties near the Mazagon Manufacturing Co., in Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Jehangirjee Davur and Eduljee Sorabjee Davur, the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody, deceased, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture Mortgage, dated 27th January, 1879, the following valuable landed properties in two lots:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement six thousand and twenty-seven square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, bungalow, outhouses, sheds, stable, heredit aments and premises standing upon a part of the said land or ground; together with the garden, trees, plants, plantations, well and premises, which said messuage or bungalow, and premises, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, situate in Mazagon, in Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and partly by a passage, on the west and north by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and now of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and on the south partly by a public road and partly by ground now or late of Government, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Education Society's School.

Lot No. 2.—At 5 p.m. on the same day. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or bungalow, and all other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Gunpower Road, in Mazagon, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement, one thousand and forty square yards, and six-ninths of a square yard, which said piece or parcel is assessed by the Collector o Land Revenue under No. 14, and new survey No. 3,700, and which said dwelling house, bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 95, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, on or towards the west by the property firstly hereinabove described, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gunpowder Road, and which said dwelling house, bungalow, and premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Knotts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th May, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL and to keep well, drink PHOSPHO, at all Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED, a good Office SHIGRAM and HORSE. Apply to "O. K.," office of this paper.

WANTED, for a few months, a Steady European BOILER-MAKER or SMITH. Apply to "A. B.," office of this paper.

FIRST-CLASS airy comfortable BED-ROOM with board available. Apply 10, Meadow Street, opposite Neuberg's.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a high caste fleabit ten grey Arab HORSE, quiet to ride and drive.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's, to-day, 1 Colt's 5-Chambered Revolving Rifle, and an American Carbine Rifle, Breech-loading, with about 200 cartridges each.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout, centrally located Best Table in Bombay.

SINGER'S (Genuine) SEWING MACHINES with all the latest improvements; also needles. parts and accessories—H. A. Gayer, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

IMMORTELLES.—Just received a choice collection of Chaplet Wreaths and Crosses. Apply to T. T. Brown & Co., Undertakers, 7, Clare Road, Byculla.

LYRIC CHIMES, a Miscellany of Minor Poems, by Thomas E. Holtham, author of the Pleasures of Dreaming, Society, &c. Price 8 as. *Times of India.*

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Pea Soup, Fish, Turtle Cutlets, &c., &c. Dinner.—Real Turtle Soup, Fish, Turtle Steaks, &c. &c.—W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE WIFE of a NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, returning to Europe next October, would like to accompany a lady in the capacity of nurse or attendant. References to Commanding Officer. Address "J. J.," 2-17th Foot, Nussirabad.

VIENNA Chairs, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best and most elegant drawing or bed-room chair extant; light, strong and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. Price Rs. 55 and 60 per doz., or Rs. 5 and 5-8 each.—J. Neuberg, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as. and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 23, Appollo Street, and 28, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. F. MULLER to sign our firm per procuration.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, Limited.
FURTHER ISSUE OF 200 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

THE Board are now prepared to receive applications for the whole or any number of the above issue of Shares. Forms of Application and full information can be obtained on reference to the Secretaries and Agents.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
8, Church Lane, Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.
SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is again favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 45 to 47 per cent., and in the open market rates of discount remain unaltered at 1¾ on 3 months' and 1⅝ per cent. on 4 months' bills. Consols are again ⅛ lower at 102½; French Rentes unchanged at 120; Four per cent. rupee paper unaltered at 84⅞; Fours-and-a-half ⅛ higher at 91⅞.

Cocoanut Oil remains as previously quoted. Coffee continues firm and Ceylon and G. O. native are again quoted 2s. per cwt. higher, Mysore remaining unaltered. Seeds and Wheat come unchanged all round.

Piece-Goods in Manchester, Reuter says, are quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool, according to the same authority, closed firm, sales 10,000 bales; spot prices 1-16d. higher in Omras and Dholleras, except Good Dholleras, which are ⅛d. up. This information, however, does not tally with private advices, which come quiet and unchanged. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 higher, at 10 13-6 cents, but August shipment was one point lower at 10·80 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts	5,000	2,700	1,900
Six days do.	31,000	18,200	13,800
Total since 1st Sept.	5,482,400	4,744,800	4,379,900

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51⅝ per oz.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at about yesterday's closing rates, and the tone throughout the day has been weak. No further actual decline can be quoted, although 6 months' credits have been done at 1s. 8 1-16d., which in an ordinary way is equal to 1s. 7 29-32d. for 3 months, but the latter figure could not be done. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs, 3	,, ,,	2f. 10½c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very firm again with a considerable amount of business doing. Fours have advanced to Rs. 103 9-16 to 5-8, and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 111.

The Share Market continues rather firm, with a fair amount of business doing. Bank of Bombays are again ⅛ per cent. higher at Rs. 748¾. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,055. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 25 in Fort and Rs. 5 in Sassoon. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all strong with a further advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

The COTTON Market has been stupid to a degree with only a limited extent of business doing. Sellers affected by the rise in spot prices reported by Reuter have increased, and their demands by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy and Rs. 18-4 is now asked for Good Dholleras, June delivery. Exporters, however, being aware that no real improvement has taken place in the home markets, have operated with great caution, and the real feeling of the market at the moment is the reverse of strong.

SEEDS and WHEAT are firm at previous rates.

FREIGHTS are steady for immediate shipment, but for further forward are quiet at former rates.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet, the bazaar being closed for a native holiday.

COALS are quiet but steady. Sales are reported of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15¼, and of Cardiff there are buyers at Rs. 16 alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	748¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅓	all	10⅓ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,055
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	129
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,675
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	825
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	960
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	920
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p.s.	670
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,030xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,180
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	10,45
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,890
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,660
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p.s.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,290
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,215
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	855
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	460
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,145
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	685
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	980
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,675
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	490
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	640
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	160 / 150
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	370
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	810
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	805xd
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	18¼

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending May 21, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,33,798	0	0
Merchandise	6,00,157	0	0
Electric Telegraph	5,045	0	0
Total Rs.	7,39,000	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275½ miles ......Total Rs.	5,67,507	0	0
Increase	1,71,493	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 21st May 1881

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,218	0	0
Merchandise	2,01,906	0	0
Telegraph	739	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	2,86,063	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,347	0	0
Merchandise	1,85,898	0	0
Telegraph	560	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,50,805	0	0
Increase	35,258	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Sultan Basha, 178 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Singapore and Penang with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, via Cochin and Negapatam, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE barque Tranquebar, 376 tons, Captain Degehorne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 7,470 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE ship Oithona, 1,391 tons, Captain W. Ditchburn, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (4th January) with a cargo of 1,913 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Oithona	Ditchburn	Liverpool, Jan. 1.
27	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Kurrachee, May 21.
	Africa (s)	Dawker	Calcutta.
	Bhima (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar.
	Tranquebar	Degehorne	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee.
	Colaba(s)	Henderson	Rangoon.
	Nicosian(s)	Wallace	Dunkirk.
	Brahmin (s)	Barr	Rotterdam.
	Duncraig	Storm	Amsterdam.

The brig Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Singapore, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Loraine, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Hydaspes, to Australia.
Steamer Teheran, to Venice.
Steamer Bhima, to Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

22 Oriental (s)........Brown......Singapore, May 5.
23 Culna (s)..........Cave........Bombay, May 11.
North Riding ....Ward ....Cardiff, Feb. 18.
Carnarvon Castle.Blackmore..Algoa Bay, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.—Steamer Chilka and Meinam. Ship Loch Eck and Queen of Scots.
May 23.—Ship Merchantman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Castalia (s)—10 drums spirit of wine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran (s)—83 boxes gold and silver bars, The Agra Bank; 42 boxes silver bars, The National Bank.
Sumatra (s)—101 cases old tom and 150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.
Sestos (s)—65 cases gin and 50 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 27 cases sherry, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 11 cases bottling wire, and 50 cases port wine, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Nepaul (s)—20 cases milk, John S. Elmore and Co; 35 boxes silver bars, The Agra Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—101 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 75 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

MAY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catherstone (s)—225 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co; 100 kegs lead ore, and 100 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Bhugwan Gungaram; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawood-khan.
Trentham Hall (s)—1,582 bundles steel hoops, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 840 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Macedonia (s)—2 quarter-casks brandy, Hormusjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Austrina—190 packages gunpowder, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Khiva (s)—12 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sestos (s)—51 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 103 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally; 25 drums varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—152 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 130 cases claret, F. Bozzoni; 70 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—185 boxes brandy, 10 boxes maraschino, 40 boxes liquers, and 30 boxes vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—55 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co; 50 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 106 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 121 bales cotton, Tuluckchund and Shapoorjee.
Parkfield—225 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Madhowjee; 150 bales cotton, Luckmedass Chutoorbhoz; 400 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Trentham Hall (s)—226 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 14 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 156 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 152 bales cotton, Nensee Curumsee; 27 bales cotton, Ghella Luckhumsee; 21 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 140 bales wool, T. R. Telang; 65 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 67 bales wool, Hurruckchund Hunsraz; 50 bales wool, Madhowdass Ludha; 60 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Leverrier (s)—200 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Bancora (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Esmail Gangjee; 2,756 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 195 cwts horns, Allarakhia Sazun; 7 bales hides, 260 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 121 cwts nuxvomica, Ruzubally Allyruza; 625 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 625 cwts myrabolams, J. Mackintosh and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulf of Suez (s)—7,000 cwts linseed and 30,250 cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar—50 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sicily (s)—1,750 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Nicosian (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Cyenus (s)—11,050 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo (s)—350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Lombardy (s)—400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s)—55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cotherstone (s)—6,528 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 369 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Border Chieftain (s)—1,000 cwts castorseed and 35,731½ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Northumbria (s)—1,600½ cwts mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co; 61 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Cotherstone (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Clan McLean (s)—400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 27,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sumatra (s)—1 case carpets, F. Bozzoni; 312 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale silk, R. C. Patell.
Sestos (s)—1,339 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy (s)—20 cases silk, Hajee Zanale Abadin.

MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 31 bales wool, Chimondas Madhowdas; 2 bales wool, Runchordas Morarjee; 215 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 160 bales hemp, Hunsraz Monjee; 11 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 216 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co: 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 200 bales cotton, W. Bell and Co; 140 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Hispania (s)—140 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 737 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 630 cwts wheat, Luckmidas Khimjee.
County of Caithness—100 bales cotton, Jaithanund Chillaram; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Liverrier (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,321 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 11 bales skins, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.
Bancora s—36 bales hides and 21 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 6 packages carpets, King, King and Co; 2 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lucretia (s)—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,050 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lovaine (s)—45,800 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

HOSPODAR—1,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Volkyrien—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo (s)—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Teheran (s)—900 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 262 bales cotton, 17 cwts coffee, 1,038 packages black pepper, 527 packages gambier, and 30 packages rattans, the P. and O. Co.
Lombardy (s)—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 41 hhds, cocoanut oil, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s)—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 45 hhds. cocoanut oil, the P. and O. Co.
Teheran (s)—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Northumbria (s)—1,312½ cwts groundnuts and 150 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Cotherstone (s)—601 cwts mowraflowers, L. Singer and Co.
Scio (s)—600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—18 bales silk, R. C. Patell.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia—350 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Kepler (s)—450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Catherstone (s)—500 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 800 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawur.
Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawur.
Lombardy (s)—10 bales hides, the P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Spring, Captain, 24th Regt., on duty, to Secunderabad.
Houghton, Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, to Mhow.
Cuppage, 2nd Lieut., 8th Regt., on duty, to Mean Meer.
Allen, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, May 27, 1881.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters as soon as possible, they being urgently required for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 20.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

13th N. I.—Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, Wing Officer and Qrmr., to be Adjt., vice Collins. Dated 25th Nov. 1880.

Lieut.-Col. W. Phaire, S. C., late Cant. Magte., Fyzabad, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C., is directed to do general duty at that station.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. McNair, Bl. Infy., who has been permitted to resign his appointment as 2nd in Command, 12th B. C., is posted to Peshawar for general duty.

Capt. A. N. Rochfort, R. A., is directed to preceed from Umballa to England, and join K Battery, 4th Brigade, R. A., into which he has been promoted.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Higher Standard in Persian.—Sergt. C. Barry, 2-22th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindustanee.—Lieut. F. C. Dunlop, on probation, 2nd Sikh Infy. 39th Foot; Lieuts. H. J. Bolton, on probn. 4th Goorkhas, 4-60th Foot; P. J. Melvill, on probn. 2nd N. I., 73rd Foot; R. E. S. Taylor, on probn. 3rd B. C., 95th Foot.

With the sanction of Govt. the following appointments in the Transport Dept. of the S. Afghanistan Field Force are confirmed :—

Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, 70th Foot, to be Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Infy. Brigade, vice Lieut. K. R. Mackenzie, 78th Highlanders. Dated 15th Feb.

Capt. G. H. Elliott, 3rd B. C., to be Brigade Transport Officer of the Cav. and Arty. Brigades. Dated 15th Feb.

Capt. F. G. Maltby, B. S. C., to be Brigade Transport Officer, to the Sharawuk Column and to have charge of the transport at Gulistan. Dated 25th Feb.

Liut. Colonel J. Barras, Bo. S. C., to be Genl. Transport Officer at Kandahar, vice Capt. F. G. Maltby. Dated 25th Feb.

Lieut. C. W. Ford, 65th Foot, to be Brigade Transport Officer 3rd Brigade, vice Lieut. Col. J. Barras. Dated 2nd March.

With the sanction of Govt. the following orders are confirmed :—

Kuram Brigade order, dated the 19th March, appointing Capt. H. G. Grant, Brigade Major, Kuram Brigade, to officiate as D. A. Q. M. G., to that brigade, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, vice Capt. Lorne Campbell, 1st P. I., proceeded on active service with his regiment.

Mooltan Brigade order, dated the 13th Dec. 1880, appointing Vety. Surg. F. W. Forsdyke, L-5th R. A., to the vety. charge of the transport animals of Brigr. Genl. C. M. MacGregor's Brigade, in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jhelum Station order, dated the 8th April, appointing Major R. G. Birch, Station Staff Officer, to the command of the depot, 26th N. I., in addition to his other duties.

Buxa Garrison order, dated the 7th May, appointing Capt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Buxa, vice Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 18th N. I., proceeding with his regiment, on being relieved.

26th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th May, appointing Capt. L. J. H. Grey, to officiate as Wing Officer, with effect from the 15th April, vice Capt. L. Dening, offg. as Cant. Magte., Sialkot.

30th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 5th April, appointing Capt. G. F. Young, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr. in addition to his other duties, vice Maisey, officiating as Adjt., there being no other qualified officer available.

Dated the 22nd April, appointing Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Qrmr., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem, consequent on the appointment of Capt. G. F. Young, as additional D. A. Q. M. G. to the Reserve Brigade, Waziri Field Force.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—Lieut. J. W. Hawkins, (D. Battery, A. Brigade), to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for six months, on private affairs.

2-22nd Foot.—Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation 34th N. I.,) to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it, to the 15th Oct., to study the native languages.

24th N. I.—Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, (S. C.,) to Simla and adjacent hills, from the 18th May to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Genl. List. Inf.—Major W. F. Dodsworth, to Dehra Dun and hills north of it, for six months, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it.

On the recommendation of medical boards the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—2-2nd Foot.—2nd Lieut. H. P. L. Estridge, 6 months. 51st Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Butler, 6 months.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

IN supersession of the Post Office notice dated 4th February last, it is notified that, on and after the 31st instant, the Overland Mail-steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p.m., and that the following will be the hours for closing mails to come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.

Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.

Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.

Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 2-30 p. m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail-steamer after 3-30 p. m., and up to starting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR—MAY-JUNE 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....May 28th.... 4h. 26·9m. a.m.
First Quarter ....June 5th.... 8h. 10·7m. a.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 12th....11h. 47·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... ,, 19th.... 2h. 9·5m. a.m.
New Moon .... ,, 26th.... 6h. 54·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	....	5 24	6 30	11 54m 11 34 a	4 58m 5 50 a
Sun. 29	Sunday after Ascension	5 24	6 31	... 6 30 a	5 35m 6 28 a
Mon 30	....	5 24	6 31	0 12m 1 5 a	6 10m 7 5 a
Tu. 31	....	5 24	6 31	0 49m 1 38 a	6 40m 7 40 a
JUNE Wed 1	....	5 24	6 31	1 26m 2 11 a	7 9m 8 12 a
Thr. 2	....	5 24	6 32	2 2m 2 45 a	7 38m 8 48 a
Fr. 3	....	5 23	6 32	2 42m 3 32 a	8 13m 9 36 a

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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

THE slow progress of the Irish Land Bill is very surprising, and if there were no countervailing considerations might even give rise to some misgiving as to the ultimate success of the measure. It was introduced on the 7th of April, on the eve of the Easter holidays—an arrangement which secured to members and the general public time to weigh one of the most complicated measures ever laid before Parliament, and which incidentally puts us in India in the unwonted position of being able to decipher the telegrams that indicate the course of the debate on the second reading by the light of the text of the Bill. When the House of Commons re-assembled on the 25th of April, the order for the second reading was at once proceeded with, and there seemed actually for a few minutes that evening some chance that the vote on the motion might be taken there and then. Mr. Gibson was the only speaker put up by the Opposition, and his speech, which was of the kind it is fashionable to call effective, did not contain any intimation that his party intended to oppose the second reading. It is pretty certain now that the reason for this very remarkable omission was that the Opposition—to whom the Bill is in many ways a most embarrassing one, and whose counsels had naturally been distracted by the death of Lord Beaconsfield, and the debate as to his successor—had not then made up their mind whether or not they should so far oppose the principle of the Bill as to vote against the second reading. In all the speeches made that evening, the Opposition speakers were careful to keep themselves right with the Ulster Tories and the tenant-farmers of England, by frankly admitting that many of the Government proposals, notably those referring to the promotion of a tenant proprietary, the reclamation of waste lands, and the development of emigration, were worthy of the consideration of Parliament—a phrase the full meaning of which is well understood; and the only amendment moved was that of Mr. Villiers Stuart, which had reference to the desirability of doing something to ameliorate the condition of the Irish labourer. That amendment was formally abandoned a few days afterwards. Not one of the Opposition speakers was bold enough to reject, even in argument, much less by a motion, the establishment of a tribunal between landlord and tenant, which is, beyond all comparison with other details, the distinguishing mark of the Bill. The debate was adjourned from the Monday to the Thursday of the same week. It was necessary to provide a day or two for the prosecution of free thinking, which, to the discredit of the House of Commons, is allowed to divide its attention with matters vital to the dearest interests of one of the three sister countries. It may be, too, that the Government, for their own sakes, desired that the Opposition should have time to decide on the line of policy to be pursued. At any rate, the interval was largely used for that purpose. A meeting of the Conservative party—summoned for the Wednesday and postponed then at the last moment—was held on the Thursday, with the result that in the afternoon of that day Lord John Manners broke the silence which had been preserved till then, and announced that he would, on behalf of his party, move—

"That this House, while anxious to maintain and secure in full efficiency the customs of Ulster and other analogous customs in Ireland, and to remedy proved defects in the Land Act of 1870, is disposed to seek for the social and material improvement of that country by measures for the development of its industrial resources rather than by a measure which confuses, without settling and adjusting on a permanent basis, the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland."

It will be seen that this Resolution has no particular quality except its vagueness; but it represented the whole length which the Conservatives at the time were prepared to go. A good illustration of the hesitancy on which we are animadverting is afforded by Lord Elcho's manœuvres in sight of the enemy. He had placed an amendment on the paper to the effect—

"That this House, while willing to consider favourably any just measure, founded upon sound principles that will benefit the tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the Land Law (Ireland) Bill is in its main provisions economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic."

And no one could have gathered from his speech on the second night of the debate that he thought this language at all too strong for the emergency. Next morning, however, he came down, and asked and obtained leave to substitute the following amended amendment :—

"That this House, while willing to consider favourably any just measure, founded upon sound principles, that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the leading provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, are, in the main, economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic."

It will be seen how much milder the second draft is than the first. The reason assigned for the change was absurdly inadequate. It was declared to be made in consequence of the abandonment of Mr. V. Stuart's proposed amendment. But Mr. Stuart's amendment related to the lamentable condition of farm labourers; and it was abandoned because Government intimated that they would have no objection to consider the question of the labourers' condition if that could be shown to be germane to the Bill in committee. Every one can see that neither the first nor the second of Lord Elcho's drafts has anything to do with the condition of the labourer. The change was really, we believe, due to the fact we desire to insist on, that there is an under-current of Conservative sentiment in favour of the principle of the Bill, and a corresponding dislike on the part of the leaders to commit themselves too strongly against it.

We have now brought down our sketch of the progress of the Bill to the week before the last mail left. Friday of that week was given to the opium debate. On Saturday the House did not meet. On Monday Lord Elcho moved his amendment, and took the opportunity of characterising that of Lord John Manners as "not expressing the objections to the Bill in a clear and definite form, and besides being vaguely worded." This new proof of the divided counsels of their foes was received, we are not surprised to note, with cheers and laughter from the Ministerial benches. But Mr. W. H. Smith, who followed, was not to be jeered into anything so foolish in the circumstances as an attempt to "balance the two amendments." The speech of this ex-Minister was sufficiently hostile to the Bill in detail; but the reader will find that he, too, admits in so many words that the tenant has by law a distinct interest in the land he occupies—an admission between which, as we contend, and the necessity for setting up a tribunal to safeguard that interest, no single logical argument has been, or can be, produced. Lord John Manners moved the adjournment of the debate in order that he might have an opportunity, not of moving his amendment, but of solemnly abandoning it; and when the mail left the position of things was that the Opposition were at last, after more than a month's hesitation, committed to the terms of Lord Elcho's amendment, which Mr. Gladstone hoped it might be found possible to dispose of in the two Government nights of the week—7th to 14th May. With the departure of the mail, Cimmerian darkness, as far as we in India were concerned, settled down on the progress of the Bill. Reuter, it will be remembered, had a severe fit of bi-metallism about this time, and told us at great length who spoke and who were "silent" on that question. The silence he has maintained about the Land Bill was broken only on the 17th instant, when we were told that the House resumed the debate, and given particulars of an important statement by Mr. Gladstone, and on the 20th, when we heard of the second reading. We are bound to say that the public would gladly have had during the last three weeks a little more information about the Land Bill, even if it had thereby had to forfeit some interesting intelligence about the bi-metallic question.

We have perhaps sufficiently indicated in this sketch our grounds for thinking that the slowness with which the Bill has progressed to the second reading affords no reason for any apprehension as to its ultimate fate. Putting aside the consideration that Mr. Gladstone's illness probably accounts for the week which had to be added to his forecast, and gauging the subsequent opposition the Bill met with by what we know of the proceedings before the mail left, it is evident that a main cause of the delay is the unexpected embarrassment into which the Bill has thrown those who might easily have been found offering it an uncompromising resistance. Sir Stafford Northcote took six weeks to discover that it was rank Communism. The Conservative party, with Mr. Smith, could not undertake to "balance between amendments" started by irresponsible individuals. The Bill has been fatal even to the unity and resolution of the Home Rulers. It was only on the day the mail left that Mr. Parnell gave notice of opposition to the second reading; and when the vote came, as we learn from the telegram, the Home Rule party did not act together. The more extreme members only walked out of the House with Mr. Parnell, and we are left to conjecture as to whether the others voted for or against the Bill.

One result of all this hesitation was that the opposition offered to the progress of the Bill towards the second reading, though violent enough in tone, was content in a large measure to shirk the question of the principle of the Bill, which is the question usually affirmed or denied in the vote on the second reading, and to spend itself on minute criticism of the details of the measure. The delay, then, is not so disheartening as it must have been annoying. It may be anticipated that the same policy will be pursued in the Lords. Our contemporary has drawn a picture of the Duke of Argyle and the Conservative peers waging *guerre a outrance* against the Bill. We shall be much surprised if the Duke does much more than repeat the protest against one—the most important one, we admit—feature of the measure he has already put before the world in the *Nineteenth Century*. The Peers may and can throw out the Bill on its first or second reading. We fancy that its history in the House of Commons renders it more probable that the Conservative party will not incur the odium of treating the Irish Land Bill as they treated the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. They are more likely to pass the present measure. The fight will come when it returns from the Lords to the Commons with "amendments" calculated to improve it so that its first sponsors shall not be able to recognise it.

LORD JOHN MANNERS' amendment we have thought it desirable to cite in full in the foregoing on account of the remarkable travesty of it with which we were favoured at the time by Reuter. His telegram of the 29th April was as follows :—

In the House of Commons last night, Lord John Manners, on behalf of the Conservatives, gave notice of the following amendment :—"That though anxious to remedy the Irish Land Act, the Ministerial Irish Land Bill only confuses, without settling, the relations between the landlords and tenants."

Remonstrances seem to be thrown away upon Reuter. But if this goes on it will obviously be necessary to extend the gift-horse theory to his messages also.

WE are not sorry, or surprised, to hear that there are dissensions amongst the Land Leaguers; but we think Reuter might have been a little more explicit as to the immediate cause. There were signs of a break up before the last mail left, when, after a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament, at which it was decided, by a narrow majority, that they should walk out of the House without voting on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, several members, Messrs. O'Connor, Power, and A. M. Sullivan among them, declared their inability to follow that course; and Mr. Sullivan afterwards wrote to Mr. Parnell declining any longer to recognise his authority as leader of the Home Rule Party. Reuter complicates matters, rather than explains them, by mentioning that the Treasurer of the League "has strongly denounced several of its influential members." Perhaps the influential members have neglected to pay their subscriptions.

AN up-country contemporary has assumed the unfortunate rôle of apologist for the sepoys of the 23rd N.I. who were found by the military court of inquiry to be to blame for the sufficiently alarming *fracas* which occurred between a detachment of that regiment and the police in Bombay a few weeks ago. A more lame excuse than that offered we have seldom seen attempted. The plea of the servant-girl whose frailty had been only too plainly evidenced by the result, that it was "an accident," was not more absurd. Premising that "the regiment had only just returned from active service, and was not accustomed to being prevented from going what seemed the best way across country," and that "the men were tired after their long journey, and by no means anxious to go over more ground than was necessary," our contemporary goes on to remark that "it was a pity they were stopped by the policeman on duty;" that "they only pushed him down (there were no marks of injury);" and that "the police made the mistake of trying to arrest these men in the midst of their comrades, who became excited." The last sentence is the most curious of all, in which we are told—"as to their fixing bayonets, no one was wounded, and they piled arms the moment an officer appeared on the scene, which shows they were not much out of hand." It seems to us we might as well excuse the man now on his trial before Mr. Ryan for having murdered his wife a few days ago, on the ground that he was not accustomed to being thwarted by her, and that, therefore, when she attempted to leave his house, in defiance of his commands, to visit her mother, he was justified in cutting her in a frightful manner about the face and body with a knife, and causing her death. An attempt on the part of the sepoys to set at defiance a perfectly proper regulation and to resent all civil authority caused a serious disturbance, which very narrowly, and only because of the moderation of the European police, escaped worse results than a day or two in hospital would suffice to cure. We trust, as we remarked the other day, that those who were the original cause of the row, and those who incited the general body of sepoys to oppose the police in the proper execution of their duty have been punished, in accordance with the finding of the court of inquiry that the blame was altogether on their side, in such a way as to induce them and their comrades to refrain from such exhibitions of the lawless spirit they appear to have acquired—and which the *Pioneer* considers excusable upon that ground—on active service. The reflection suggests itself that if discipline had been as strictly observed in the 23rd N. I. as it is generally supposed to be on active service, there would not have been the exhibition of the want of it which occurred on the regiment's return to Bombay. If it is admitted that soldiers, whenever they have the excuse of being tired by a long journey, are at liberty to set all civil law at defiance, and may knock over an odd policeman or two at pleasure, we are afraid disturbances of the kind will not be infrequent.

LETTERS FROM AN UP-COUNTRY STATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUTLEJ, MAY 17.

DID Dost Mahomed mean it as a proud boast when he said that his country produced only stones and men? Men they are, indeed; none physically finer in Asia. Since the end of the war I have seen hundreds, if not thousands, of Afghans, pass down country with their merchandise, or on the pilgrimage to a holy shrine, from Peshawur, through Lahore and Amritsur to Sirhind and Delhi, and I do not recollect to have seen a physically mean Afghan among them. Natural selection, I imagine, accounts for their fine appearance. Where every man is on the alert to shoot his neighbour, or avoid being shot, the quickest of hand, foot, and eye must survive, and with that kind of quickness more or less grace of physique. Even the Punjabis, who are more stalwart, as a rule, than the Hindustanis of the lower province, are a weedy race compared to the "Beni-Israel" from beyond the frontier. It would not, I think, be an exaggeration to say that five or six thousand Afghans have settled in the Punjab since the beginning of last year. Hundreds of them swagger about the streets of Peshawur. Amritsur, "the city of immortality," is one of their favourite places of resort; and in spite of the traditional hate between the two races, they are learning to dwell together on very amicable terms. The *Akalees*, or priests, of the famous golden temple of Amritsur, gather a harvest of fees from the greasy, tattered, long-haired brigand-like strangers who visit the infidel temple which their Ameer Ahmed Shah destroyed and pillaged a hundred years ago, and the memory of whom all pious Sikhs are still supposed to execrate. With different feelings our Afghans visit the shrine at Sirhind, a spot which in Afghan eyes is almost as sacred as Bokhara, the Mecca of Central Asia. Some traditions ascribe the date of this shrine to the twelfth century and the reign of Mahmood of Ghore. The people say the Pir, or saint, was murdered on the spot, possibly in order that his soul might haunt it for ever after, work miracles, and attract pice. A different system is pursued among other barbarous races; for instance, a New Zealander, ambitious of occult powers, will eat the first holy man he comes across; but no doubt the results are the same: every man has his own way of struggling towards the light. It is a curious circumstance that the Afghan veneration of Sirhind is not shared by Indian Mahomedans; but it is possible that the Bokhara prince and the Afghan gentlemen who are visiting the place may render it more fashionable. Another circumstance connected with Sirhind is by far too curious to be passed over. I refer to the old prophecy that "the stones of Sirhind shall be scattered over the land from the Jumna to the Sutlej." It was a Sikh prophecy, born of the vow to avenge the fate of the two sons of Gobind, the apostle of the Sikhs, whom the Mahomedan Governor of Sirhind had bricked up alive. So when the Sikhs conquered the country, they destroyed Sirhind, and whosoever carried away with him a stone or brick of the old city, and cast it off as rubbish, was deemed to have performed a meritorious act. It is not the Sikhs, however, but the English who have fulfilled the ancient curse upon the city. The whole of the line "from the Jumna to the Sutlej" is ballasted with material carted from the ruins of Sirhind.

It is not easy to get into conversation with these Afghans, even if they know Hindustani, or you have the advantage of a good interpreter. But their confidence once won, one's trouble is well repaid. I have been struck with their general agreement as to Abdul Rahman's prospects of success. Once upon a time they were as unanimous in predicting his failure. They involved him by anticipation in the fate which, as they thought, lay in store for all Afghans tainted by connection with the English. Have you ever heard of the apologue by which General Daood Shah, shortly after his arrival in India, illustrated the selfish, unscrupulous character of his English friends. "You English," he said, "resemble the fox of one of our stories, who was much troubled with fleas. He went down to the river side, and inserted the point of his tail in the water. This drove the fleas upwards. He inserted the whole of his tail gradually, and then his body, bit by bit, driving the fleas on to his neck and ears. Then he submerged the whole body and head, until at last all the fleas were collected on the point of his nose, when, with a neat dip and a whiff of his breath he sent them floating away on the stream." That was what we English did. We gathered a host of dependants about us, and as soon as they began to give trouble, we in fox fashion sent them adrift. There was this difference, according to the general verdict of our Afghans in India, that our dependants, once they were adrift, would devour one another.

But, said a Kohistani—Ursullah Khan by name, with whom I conversed the other day in the *serai*—as Abdul Rahman has already reigned a year with such credit to himself and advantage to his subjects, there is no reason why he should not reign during another and another, even a score of them. He thought it was the Amir's *kismet* to succeed, and he told me the Afghans of Kabul, and Kohistan, the Ghilzai country, Jellalabad, and all the way to the Pass were pretty much of the same opinion. He had seen no signs of disturbance or discontent anywhere. The road from Kabul to India was as safe as during its occupation by English soldiers. The Chiefs were everywhere paying their tribute, and even ready to assist him in his expedition against Herat. He told me of a report, generally believed in Kabul, when he passed through the town, three weeks ago, that Ayoub had sent a deputation of his Herati friends to Bokhara, either to the Ameer of the State, or to the Russian authorities stationed there. The object of the deputation was to ask for assistance against the ruler of Kabul. But he gave me the rumour only as such, he did not vouch for its truth.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

THE MESS PRESIDENT.

"AN officer invited to dinner by the Governor cannot refuse unless in case of sickness. This is the most complete tyranny we ever heard of. If the officer comes out to his duty at the proper minute, with the proper number of buttons and epaulettes, what matters it to the Governor or anybody else where he dines. He may as well be ordered what to eat as where to dine, be confined to the upper or lower side of the meat, be denied gravy or refused melted butter. But there is no end to the small tyranny and puerile vexations of military life." Thus wrote Sydney Smith, and it must be confessed that the reverend gentleman has worked himself up into a good hearty rage about very little. The tyranny and puerility of being obliged to dine with a Governor is not apparent on the face of it, but the fact is that Sydney Smith knew next to nothing about military life, and is hardly so much at home in describing it as he is when engaged in his favourite pursuit, baiting a bishop. "I have seen in the course of my life," he writes, "as the mind of the prelate decayed, wife bishops, daughter bishops, butler bishops, and even cook and housekeeper bishops." It is just as well that the picture of a bishop being thus incapacitated from work, and his butler administering the diocese, came from the pen of a clergyman, or people might attribute it to lay malice. But as usual I have wandered away from my point, and must bring myself up with a round turn. Sydney Smith, who considered it a tyranny that an officer should have to dine with a Governor, would no doubt have considered it equally vexatious to have to put on uniform and dine at mess every evening. But in every regiment the mess is one of the most important institutions of the corps, and the training that young officers there receive is rightly held of very great importance. In fact, many pages of regulations have been written in former days, defining what a mess should be, how the youthful Subaltern should there find the comforts of a home at a trifling expense, and that any disposition he might evince to drink champagne or otherwise develop expensive habits should be at once nipped in the bud by senior officers, who (the regulations pointed out) should be to that youthful Subaltern in the place of his godfathers and godmothers and other guardians of his early innocence. Now-a-days, as there are no Subalterns to speak of, youthful or otherwise, in Wonderland, these regulations have lost some of their force, but messes still survive—and long may they do so—and Mess Presidents are still as much to the front as ever. The position of Mess President is not always an easy one, and he finds it rather trying at times to have all the short-comings of the mess visited on his head. Nor is it easy to stock the mess godown so as to meet the wishes of the half dozen officers—and their wives—of a Wonderland regiment. Mrs. A. considers that the mess should keep a constant supply of violet powder, soothing syrup, dill water, and other useful articles for the consumption of babyhood. Major B., a confirmed old bachelor, gave a dinner party, and was furious because the Mess Orderly sent over a bottle of the soothing syrup in mistake for cherry brandy, and the faces that officer made when he tasted this innocent beverage, and the language he used to his butler, were of a nature not to be described. But dogs are the bane of the Mess President's life, and though he erects a notice over the mess door of "Dogs not allowed in the mess," still those faithful animals will persist in ignoring this most necessary rule, and follow their masters as they go to breakfast or tiffin; and here it must be observed how fond people in Wonderland are of their dogs, what strange varieties of the species they cherish, and how bitterly they resent any imputation that casts a shadow of doubt on the purity of breed of their favourites. It reminds one of Launce in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," as he reproachfully addresses Crab, that sour-tempered cur of his, for whose misdeeds he had just suffered a good beating. "I have stood in the pillory for geese he hath killed," moralizes Launce, as he looks at the ungrateful Crab, "otherwise he had suffered for it. Nay, I'll be sworn I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, otherwise he had been executed; thou think'st not of this now!" And so in Wonderland, Smith and Jones love their own respective pets, and while Smith wonders how Jones can keep a villainous pye like that, Jones is lost in astonishment that Smith should not perceive what an arrant country-bred cur his dog is. And it happens, perchance, that these two animals follow their masters into mess at tiffin time, and straightway begin to fight for a bone under the table. The fight is interesting. Jones lays a gold mohur on his dog, which bet is instantly accepted by Smith. The animals go at it with a will, and for some time no advantage is gained. Suddenly, however, Jones's dog, by a masterly and rapid movement, seizes Smith's dog by the throat and holds on. The situation is critical. Smith's dog begins to gasp and is evidently choking, when that kind-hearted fellow, unable to bear the anguish of seeing his favourite throttled, gives Jones's dog a kick that sends him flying. At once the quarrel is transferred from the dogs to their masters, and recrimination is freely exchanged. They are waxing decidedly warm, when suddenly enter the Mess President. This is lucky. He is at once appealed to, and made to listen to all particulars. He mildly refers to the rule that dogs should not be admitted into the mess at all, as *vide* rule. Bother the rule; *that* is not the question at all. Should one fellow kick another fellow's dog, when both the animals are amicably engaged in fighting? Should a master look on while his dog is being throttled? is the other side of the question. The Mess President, being naturally unable to settle the squable to the satisfaction of both parties, can only fall back on the obvious truism that if dogs were not brought to mess these unpleasantnesses would not happen. This reasoning is regarded by both Smith and Jones as a mean evasion of the point at issue, and they both agree that though Brown is not a bad fellow on the whole, yet, taking him as a Mess President, he is a signal and utter failure. I would give one piece of advice before leaving the subject of dogs. In Wonderland you should never hint to any gentleman that the curl in his dog's tail throws suspicion on his ancestry, or that the length of the animal's nose is incompatible with high descent. If you do, a coolness will arise at once. Among the minor troubles that vex a Mess President is the criticism which rewards his efforts to please every one. He lays in a supply of Manilla cheroots. No one, he is told, smokes Manillas now-a-days. He accordingly lays in a few thousand Trichinopolies. Who is going to smoke these things? he is indignantly asked. He ought to have ordered them from Ram Dammy Pillay, who would have sent good tobacco, not great rank things like these. Is he aware that the mess has run out of champagne; that the sardines are done; that there is no bottled stout; and that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. have both been ordered that refreshment? Does he know——? But here he is relieved from these questions by the sudden entrance of the mess cook, who is very drunk and weeps freely. It appears from the story of the mess butler, who follows the cook into the room and brings in his hand the remains of an uncooked turkey, that a dinner is to be given to the General in the mess that night, that the mess cook has had a friend to help him, that both he and the friend have got exceedingly drunk, that between them they capsized the soup, and when the mess butler interfered, they both belaboured him with the turkey. (Hard case.) The dinner is spoilt; what should the Mess President do?

SUB.

THE NEW WATAN BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most district officers will, I fancy, be entirely of the opinion expressed in your leading article on this subject in your issue of the 20th inst. They will ask, with you and Lord Melbourne, is it not possible to "let it alone," and will add the further query—Is not interference most undesirable and uncalled for? The present system is, likely enough, not perfect; but it is, I think, founded on a sensible principle and consistently carried out according to that principle. The watan inam land is allowed to descend according to the Hindu custom of inheritance, while for the right to service the rule of primogeniture has been introduced, or rather not so much introduced, as defined and confined. The head of the eldest branch always had an honorary precedence of a sort over members of junior branches; he is now their "representative" in all transactions with Government for appointing an officiator. Surely this is a "simple and easily intelligible" system. But it is claimed for the system in the new bill that it also is "simple and easily intelligible," only more so. Is the claim well-founded? Every watandar whose "own personal share" in the watan is 1-16th is to have a vote, the majority of votes will decide who is to officiate, and the term of office will be for life. The first question is what is an "own personal share?" The members of a family remain undivided for long periods—for generations; and so long as the family is undivided, no member has a separate share; each member has a right to a share on division, but no more. Take an example. A and B are brothers, owning a quarter of a watan; they live as an undivided family. A dies; his sons continue to live with B and his sons as an undivided family. Clearly no one here has an "own personal share;" are the members to be compelled to divide, or to be reckoned as if they had divided, or in what way is this quarter of the watan to be represented on election day? However, it is scarcely worthwhile discussing who is and who is not to be allowed a vote; for the Bill tells us with a pleasing candour the proposer of the Bill tells us that of course the voters will fail to elect, and then he will get what he wants—a free and unfettered nomination by the Collector. You have clearly pointed out in your article the objections to such a method; and some very strong argument is required to induce a return to a system which was condemned in 1874 after an experience of 30 years, and a discussion of proposed amendments extending over nearly four years. Incidentally may be remarked that the new system is not, as claims to be, a return to the old system in its entirety; for it abolishes service by rotation—a custom that is found to have existed in many watans "from time immemorial." Then what is the strong argument in favour of the new scheme? It is that junior members of watan families cannot now marry so well as they used to, because their names are not in the register; nay, these "aristocrats" of watandars are now compelled to marry "plebeians." So the proposer of the Bill puts it. It strikes one as a little ludicrous when one thinks of the actual kulkarni and patel that one sees in each village. Pandurang Krishna does not maintain an aristocratic appearance on his magnificent salary of £5 per annum; and Khushal Govinda, though he is a patel and a patrician, cannot read, cannot write, cannot always afford to keep himself decently clothed—is in fact, if we may believe "T." in his "jottings," a "childish savage," with a remarkably muddy intelligence. Seriously, however, the case is stated with much exaggeration. The registered watandar cannot marry above his caste, nor will the non-registered sharer marry below it; and the difference in the marriage facilities of the two men reduces itself from the distance between "patrician" and "plebeian" to a variation in the number of rupees, annas, and pies that will change hands when they go a-wooing. It is for such a reason as this that the watans registered during the last six years (that is, somewhere about two-thirds of the watans in existence) are to be again thrown into dispute, the expense and labour incurred in settling them to be rendered void, and an old condemned system to be reinstated in all its glory of intrigue, and cheating, and corruption. Doubtless, the bill is well-intentioned; but "childish savage" and "Government spawn" (I again quote the classic language of your contributor "T.") will alike exclaim, "Save us from our friends."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 24th. TWEEDLEDUM.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An outsider as regards Gold Companies, read with much pleasure "F. C. R.'s" able letter in your columns of to-day. I fail to see what value can be attached to the spiteful effusions of the Editor of the *Times of India*, who cannot be an authority on gold-mining. The petty spirit he has displayed in even excluding gold share quotations from his commercial column is beneath contempt.

I am trying to imagine how he will answer "F. C. R.'s" letter. He will probably say that as the Bendigo Mine took five years to get into a dividend-paying estate, that the Wynaad Company will take ten years at least to do so. What then?

"From slow degrees to noble arts we rise."

Bombay, May 27. FAIR-PLAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I have not had the advantage of seeing the articles to which your correspondent "Shareholder" takes exception, I must confess that the action of the direction in negotiating the sale of part of the land appears to me percipitate. If the property is anything like what it is represented to be, there certainly ought to be no difficulty in selling 500 acres of it in the London market at double the price obtained from Messrs. Willis and Co. At all events, in face of the favourable report lately issued by the directors, the average rate hitherto realized for Indian mining property, or say £80,000, might reasonably have been expected. Again, it is difficult to see what advantage the company gains by retaining shares in the land sold. It would, one would think, have been much better to have sold the land outright even for a less sum than was obtainable under the share-system. Shareholders should bear in mind that the Company has not received £32,000 *nett* for its 500 acres. It will receive only £16,000 with the chance—if the new Company, about which nothing is known, succeeds—of getting something more. The adjacent property of 300 acres whose richest quartz-vein is said to run into the "Hump" estate, is valued by its London directors at over £100,000. Then, again, 20 per cent. commission for negotiating the sale does seem a high rate. In any other kind of transaction, 5 per cent. would, I imagine, be considered a handsome fee. And why an investment most hazardous to the shareholders should warrant extraordinary commissions to agents who risk absolutely nothing, I leave to men better versed in mercantile affairs to answer. What has been already done cannot be wholly undone, but the agents have been authorized to dispose of 314 acres more, in the same way, and the shareholders can, if they like, insist on the land being sold outright for what they may consider its market value, or on its being retained for their own use. The statement made by the Chairman at the meeting of shareholders on the 9th instant, when proposing the sale of the 500 acres, is inaccurate. He said that the company gave Rs. 300,000 for the whole property of 1,614 acres, and that it was receiving now Rs. 380,000 for less than one-third. As a matter fact, the company, I believe, agreed to pay the vendors 150,000 rupees, and to give them fully paid-up shares amounting to 150,000 rupees. It now sells one-third of the property, not for Rs. 380,000, but for Rs. 190,000 in cash, and the balance in the form of share-certificates, which may not turn out worth the paper they are made of. This is a very different arrangement to that suggested by the Chairman, who quite overlooked the fact that half the money he was calculating on was all "in the air."

May 23rd. ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FUNERAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, MAY 27.

The Governor's funeral at Ootacamund was very largely attended by both gentlemen and ladies. The procession left Government House at a quarter to five and arrived at Saint Thomas's Church at five minutes to six. It was preceded by Mrs. and the Misses Adam, who remained in the vestry during the service, but did not accompany the coffin to the grave. The procession was composed of His Excellency's band, the Nilghiri Volunteers, a company of infantry from Wellington, and some artillery-men. The coffin was placed on a hearse, the top of which had been removed. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack and bestrewn with flowers. The hearse was drawn by a pair of the Governor's horses. The chief mourners were Mr. Adam, junior, Captain Wyllie, and Mr. Hudleston, the Acting Governor. Then came the chief military and civil officers. Near the church the coffin was removed from the hearse, the volunteers and soldiers formed up, and the band played the Dead March. The coffin was carried by twelve soldiers to the bier outside the church door, which was too narrow to allow the coffin to pass through. The first part of the funeral service was then read inside the church, which was crowded. The coffin was borne by eighteen soldiers to the grave, where the remainder of the service was read by the Bishop, near whom were nine clergymen in their robes. The coffin was covered with wreaths and crosses of white flowers.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. ADAM FOR ENGLAND.

MADRAS, MAY 27.

Mrs. Adam will not return to Madras, but will proceed from Ootacamund to-morrow to Bombay, to catch the mail steamer of Tuesday next.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN. FIGHTING IN GIRISHK.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

A small skirmish has taken place between some of the Ameer's people and Ayoub's partisans. Syud Azim Shah, with some Alizai chiefs, had collected a few followers from Dosang and Naozad, in the neighbourhood of Kalar-i-Gazi, near Girishk, when he was attacked by Sirdar Gul Mahomed Khan, Governor of Girishk, with some Khasadars and a few Alizai and Barakzai sowars.

The strength of Azim Shah's party is variously estimated at from 100 to 300. After an hour or two of desultory fighting, he retired with the loss of three men and a few horses killed.

One regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, and two guns were to have started from Kandahar for Girishk on the 21st inst., as Ayoub Azim Shah is still in the same neighbourhood.

HERAT.

News from Herat is that Hashim Khan has returned to Farrah with the Sartip. He does not seem to have more than a few hundred sowars with him.

Ayoub Khan is said to have called into Herat the three Herati regiments implicated in the murder of General Mahomed Jan at Kushk, and disarmed them. The Turkomans are said to be raiding in the Herat valley.

In Kandahar all is quiet.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LAHORE, MAY 27.

A serious accident occurred yesterday morning at nine o'clock on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, five miles east of Umritsur. The axle of a third class carriage broke, and the carriage was dragged some seven hundred yards, till it reached a small culvert, when it fell over, dragging the other carriages after it. Four natives were killed—one woman, two men, and one child, and nineteen injured, of whom three will not recover. One man's leg has been amputated, two others had their thighs fractured, and several had their arms broken. The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon were soon on the spot. The wounded were attended to and taken to the Umritsur Municipal Hospital. Had the axle given way half a mile further along the line, the train would probably have fallen into the canal.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

A serious railway accident occurred on the 26th instant, three miles from Amritsar on the Jundiala side. The axle of a third class carriage was smashed, causing derailment. It is believed that twenty-four natives were killed and wounded.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Letters from Kandahar state that Sayeed Azim Shah, a partizan of Ayoub, having arrived in the neighbourhood of Girishk, Gool Mahomed attacked him with some Kabuli Khasadars and some sowars of the Alizai and Barakzai Chief. After a skirmish lasting a considerable time, Azim Shah retreated with slight losses. His party is understood to have been composed of a force of horse and foot, some 700 altogether, collected about Farrah and in Zamindawar. They are supposed to be still near Girishk.

It is reported to be unlikely that Ayoub will leave Herat for the present; but he is said to be sending sowars into Zamindawar.

Hashim Khan and Sartip are reported to have arrived in Farrah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce between England and France have commenced.

THE STEAMER ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

Later particulars respecting the capsizing of the excursion steamer in Canada state that the loss of life is greater than was at first supposed, 240 bodies having been already recovered.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

There are dissensions in the Irish Land League, the treasurer of which has strongly denounced several of its influential members.

Mr. Goschen has left Constantinople for London.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, MAY 26.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Signor Depretis.

STEAMER REPORT.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Tebe, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 27th instant.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera .... $4\frac{1}{4}$d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		$84\frac{3}{8}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.		$91\frac{1}{4}$
3 do. Consols for account		$102\frac{1}{2}$
5 do. French Rente		120
Bar Silver		$51\frac{5}{8}$

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£14,100,000, Inc.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£19,200,000, Dec.	£500,000
Bullion	£26,000,000, Inc.	£200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrivals—Hudson and Nyanza.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 17, 6-30.

Mail steamers Mirzapore from Calcutta and Zambesi from China arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881. Farht.

At 6 a.m.	81·1
" 10 a.m.	87·9
" 2 p.m.	90·7
" 4 p.m.	90·0

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 26, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	84·3

THE working of the local mills must be very satisfactory at present. We hear the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co. about a fortnight ago invited applications from their shareholders for $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs new shares, to wipe off debts and add some new machinery. The list has been closed, the total applications having already amounted to six lacs. We understand the working of this mill is very profitable and the cost per spindle low, hence the confidence of the shareholders.

WALI, an old Bheel woman about 70 years of age, and her sister Chitri, residents of Deshgaon, Nassick District, were believed by the villagers to be witches possessed of a hidden charm by which they were supposed to have worked the sorcery to which the deaths of several persons in the village were attributed. On the afternoon of the 4th December last, a religious mendicant arrived at the village and denounced the sisters as witches, and forthwith the superstitious villagers laid hold of Chitri, swung her by a rope to a mango tree, and beat her to extort the hidden charm. She escaped without serious consequences. Wali, the other sister, who had gone to a neighbouring village to beg, was fetched to Deshgaon the same evening; and the following morning swung by the feet near the village police station, was maltreated in the presence and with the connivance of many of the villagers, and was required to disclose the hidden charm by which she and her sister caused deaths in the village. She was removed in a fainting condition to her house, where she died the same day. Three persons were instrumental in causing her death. One, a police constable, swung her to a tree by the feet with a rope and struck her several blows with a hempen thong; another struck her with a shoe; while the third, the police patel of the village, superintended the proceedings and instigated violence to the wretched woman. These three persons were tried in February last on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder before Mr. H. F. Aston, Joint Session Judge of Tanna, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the constable and the patel for ten years each and the other prisoner for five years. An appeal from Mr. Aston's decision was heard at the High Court on the 25th instant before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, asked that the highest punishment which the law allowed should be awarded to the constable and the patel, who were Government servants vested with public authority, which they had abused. The court sentenced these men to be transported for ten years each, and enhanced the sentence on the third prisoner from five years' imprisonment to transportation for seven years.

THERE is a general agreement on the part of the vernacular papers that the sentence passed on the unfortunate Vijia Luxmee by the High Court is much more rigorous than the circumstances of the case warrant. The *Bombay Samachar* makes an appeal to Government to exercise their prerogative to lighten the sentence. Other papers consider that the vigour of the punishment should open the eyes of the Hindoo public to the urgent necessity of altering their customs, which, under the assumed garb of religion, are productive of such misery. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* remarks on the backwardness of Hindoo gentlemen, who are anxious to identify themselves with reform clubs for the glory of the thing, in ameliorating the condition of the widows.

WE understand that the Shah of Persia has issued a firman to the Governor of Bushire, ordering that no person shall be permitted to proceed from that town in the direction of Nejef or Kerbella until further notice. The order is due to the plague.

THE Turkish authorities have placed two towns near Bussorah, viz., Kotteh Farang and Mossayeb, on the road to Kerbella under quarantine. All travellers are kept under surveillance for a fortnight, and are then only allowed to proceed on payment of a fee of Rs. 12 per head.

THE successor of the late Maharaja of Nepal, Surendro Bickaram, is his infant grandson. The child is the son of a daughter of Jang Bahadur, into whose family the Nepal throne is thus directly brought.

THE *Pioneer* hears that a complete change of garrison—British and Native—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, will take place in Allahabad under the next Relief.

NEWS which the *Civil and Military Gazette* has just received from Kabul confirms the reports of the Ameer's preparations for an expedition against Herat. Very probably the Ameer is on his way by this time.

ON or about the 14th May, a number of troops, headed by several of the local Sirdars, marched from Jellalabad for Kabul, whither they had been summoned by the Ameer. It is perhaps more likely, the Lahore paper observes, that these troops will be retained to watch over the capital than that they will form part of the expeditionary force to Kandahar or Herat.

REVIEWING a book written by a certain Mr. T. F. Keane and entitled *Six Months in Mecca*, a contemporary observes:—"It is a pity Mr. Keane did not tell us something more about himself and his antecedents." It is said that in the early part of 1878, there came to Calcutta two perverts to Islam, Harvey and Deane by name, *alias* Abdul Rahman and Abdulla. Harvey wore an Arab dress, while Deane figured as a faquir, with long matted-hair, and nothing but a blue cloth round his loins. Both were narrowly watched by the police, and found it expedient to disappear.

A TELEGRAM has been received by a gentleman in Rangoon to the effect that Mr. J. G. Scott, late of St. John's College, was drowned in attempting to save a lady, who fell overboard from the ship in which Mr. Scott had taken his passage home.

THERE has been another outbreak in the Rangoon Jail, in which Rundle, the jailor, has again been assaulted. It appears when Rundle was in the wheat-grinding shed, the prisoners there suddenly attacked him with whatever weapons they could lay their hands on, and thrashed him most unmercifully until Mr. Dobson came to his rescue with the jail-guard.

THE Baraich Agricultural Show was opened very successfully on the 21st instant, in the presence of a large number of the landed proprietors, farmers, and residents of the district. The Deputy Commissioner addressed the assembly in a vernacular speech, explaining the object of Government in fostering the institution of such shows, and pointing out that it was to the land-holding classes the Government mainly looked for the successful working of the idea. This speech was followed by addresses from the Talukdars and various local bodies to the Deputy Commissioner, promising to do everything possible towards making the show a permanent institution. The Director of Agriculture was present, and took an active part during the day in working the various implements of agriculture which he had sent from Cawnpore.

THE *Englishman* remarks that "in a colony like India, where at any time we may be called upon to defend our lives, and the lives and honour of our wives and children, from such horrors as those of 1857, Government should in every possible way encourage and incite every European to obtain military training and to accustom himself to act in military combination with his fellow-citizens. But instead of this being the case, it is a common complaint that Governmnnt, if not actually discouraging the volunteer movement, treats it at any rate with a repressive coldness. And it is no doubt partially due to this cause that Europeans out here, in Calcutta for example, take so little interest and show so little zeal in volunteering. Only some hundred or so of Europeans resident in Calcutta are patriotic enough to submit to the small amount of military training required of the volunteer force; the vast majority of the enrolled strength of the Calcutta corps are Eurasians. This to our mind is a most unsatisfactory, not to say disgraceful, state of things. Are we so altogether engrossed in money-making that we cannot sacrifice a little time for the sake of the great country that has given us birth and sent us out into the world dowered with the rich inheritance of her name? It is the bounden duty of all Englishmen in India, who are not physically disqualified, to devote some portion of their time to acquiring such military training and knowledge as will enable them to take an effective part in defending the honour of their country should occasion require it. And that only a hundred or so of the numerous young Britons in Calcutta are willing to sacrifice a few mornings every year for this purpose suggests very grave doubts as to the reality of that patriotism of which we are so ready to boast."

WE (*Asian*) have received several letters asking us to give a list of probable starters for the Derby in this number, in order to enable the getters-up of lotteries, of which there is at least one in every station of any respectable size in India, and nearly fifty in Calcutta alone—this is the result of the Government stopping the Umballa lottery—to make up a list to be drawn. To give anything like a correct list is beyond our powers. We have had the names of the first three in the two thousand telegraphed to us, but until the next mail arrives, we shall not know the names of the starters. Betting on the race has been very limited this year, in fact, becomes so more and more every year, and all we can do to oblige our correspondents is to give a list of the horses which have, to the best of our recollection, figured from time to time in the quotations. These are St. Louis, Bal Gal, Scobell, Town Moor, Peregrine, Sir Charles, Cameliard, Culloden, Tunis, Montrose, Barrett, Tristan, Golden, Plover, Great Carle, Geologist, and Fortissimo. There will probably, considering the open character of the race, be several other starters, whilst some of the above may not be seen at the post, but with the field added the above are enough to include in any ordinary lottery.

THE number of immigrants landed at New York recently has been exceptionally large. There were over 60,000 in January; over 8,000 in February; over 9,000 in March; and nearly 30,000 in April, making a total for the first four months of the year of about 105,000—nearly 25,000 more than the number received in the corresponding period of last year.

IT was announced in London that a determined opposition would be presented to the Oaths Bill by Lord Randolph Churchill and what used to be known as the Fourth Party. They were to be supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Warton, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and some others. Sir Stafford Northcote has expressed himself desirous of giving a candid consideration to a measure designed to relieve the House of Commons from a repetition of recent scenes.

AT a preliminary meeting of the Transvaal Royal Commission on April 29th, the surrender of Potchefstroom was discussed. The Boer leaders agreed to call Cronjes, the Commander of the besieging Boer force, to account for obtaining the surrender of the place by concealing from the garrison the news of the conclusion of the armistice.

A NEW stamp is being struck for use in England, either for postage or receipt. It does not greatly differ from the penny postage stamp at present in use, except that it bears the inscription, "For Postage or Receipt." Arrangements will be made for using up the stock both of receipt and penny postage stamps that may be in the hands of the public. The new arrangements will come into force on and after the 1st of June, from which date the penny postage stamps and the old receipt stamps will be equally available for the purposes hitherto exclusively supplied by the latter.

MR. DAVID MACIVER, member for Birkenhead, is about to stand boldly forth as the advocate of a revival of Protection in all its naked simplicity. Notice has been given by this gentleman that, on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, he will move that duties should be "replaced" upon "such foreign importations as come into unfair competition with the industries of Great Britain and Ireland."

A MARBLE bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill, provided from the Memorial Fund now being raised at the Mansion House, was unveiled without ceremony at Westminster Abbey. The bust has been executed by Mr. W. D. Kayworth, jun., and has been pronounced by the widow and family of Sir Rowland, and by those who knew the great postal reformer, to be a most successful likeness. It is placed in the chapel of St. Paul, and bears the following inscription:—"Underneath is interred Sir Rowland Hill. Born Dec. 3, 1795, died Aug. 27, 1879. Originator of the Penny Postal system."

THE *Daily Telegraph* remarks that it is a pity the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy, in issuing their declaration on the subject of the Government Land Bill, could not get a word edged in for the purpose of denouncing the atrocious outrages which have again become so common. "The lull which followed the passing of the Coercion Acts is at an end now that it is seen how very mild the execution of these measures is, and midnight assaults, fires, assassinations, and cowardly mutilations of both cattle and men are the almost daily pastime of those who have imbibed the principles and the hints of Land League orators. A few days ago an unfortunate herd was shot dead in his cottage in the West of Ireland and his son seriously wounded. Soon after a process-server in the county Cork was visited at night by a band of ruffians, who seem to have taken lessons from the Montenegrins; was dragged from his bed, had both his ears cut off with a pair of shears, and was then told to serve no more writs. An extensive farm-house with out-offices near Cork, from which a tenant had been evicted lately, was burned down on Thursday morning and the gates and fences levelled. The man who took the farm had been frightened out of it, and the labourers, having been threatened with death, had left work."

REGARDING the position the French intended to take in Tunis, the *Daily News'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on May 3rd:—"I am assured that nothing will be done to foist on Tunis either a French civil or military administration. The protectorate will be for the object, not of subjecting Tunis to France, but of keeping out any other Power manœuvring to get a hold on it, with the object of eventual absorption. How this friendly tutelage is to be exercised is not yet settled, but it is hoped that the Tunisian question will be solved before the Chamber meets. I believe that there will be a permanent French military occupation at different strategical points, but the garrisons stationed in them will have no more to do with the Bey's Government if it is not positively aggressive towards France than the English at Gibraltar have to do with King Alfonso."

THE change foreshadowed by Lord Hartington in the relation of the Indian Government to the opium trade, it is anticipated, will be in the direction advocated by Sir William Muir, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who in an elaborate minute, addressed to the Supreme Government of India, strongly urged that the cultivation of the poppy, as well as the manufacture and sale of the prepared drug, should no longer be a Government monopoly, but be relegated to private hands. He contended that on both moral and economic grounds the connection of the Indian Government with the traffic should be strictly limited to the imposition of an export duty. He said: "The licence duty will still support the revenue, and thus the action of Government will be that of check and no longer of stimulus. The fluctuations in the demand of China will be met in the ordinary course of trade by corresponding variations in the supply from India. The area of cultivation will be adjusted by the direct action of the Chinese themselves upon speculators and producers, and will no longer depend upon the arbitrary will of the Government."

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, May 5, states, on the authority of the *Moscow Telegraph*, that the Russian Minister at Teheran has arrived at a preliminary agreement with the Persian Government for a rectification of the Trans-Caspian frontier, and that both Russia and Persia will appoint special Commissioners this summer with that object. General Skobeleff is expected at St. Petersburg in the course of the present month. On May 5th, a special Persian Embassy was received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Gatchina. The Ambassador presented a diamond hilted sword, a ring of most exquisite turquoise, estimated to be worth 400,000 roubles, together with an autograph letter from the Shah.

WHEN Frenchmen wish to convey a threat they don't send the object of intimidation a rusty pistol in a cardboard box, or an ill-written note with a roughly drawn coffin and death's head for a crest. They adopt a more elegant and refined, a more delicately allegorical, style of proceeding. M. Gambetta received on Easter Monday an "œuf de Pâques," containing a poniard, a pistol, a guillotine, and a flask labelled "prussic acid," all executed in miniature size and exquisitely finished. This ominous gift was enclosed in a handsome velvet-covered casket, left at M. Gambetta's door by a maid-servant, who refused to give the name of her employers. Within the egg besides the above-mentioned objects, was a slender strip of note-paper, bearing the following inscription: "Before the next vintage you will have made the personal acquaintance of one or other of the accompanying articles!" The President of the Chamber, as soon as he had taken cognisance of this unpleasantly broad hint that "worse remained behind," despatched the minatory egg and its cargo to the Prefect of Police, with the request that M. Andrieux would make endeavour to discover the author of so singularly grim and perturbating a practical joke. Whether the Prefect was successful in the mission has not transpired.

A STRANGE incident is reported from Moscow. Professor Nicholas Rubinstein, the late director of the Moscow Conservatoire, died recently in Paris, and, as he had shortly before his death expressed a wish to be buried in Moscow, his body was despatched by rail to that city by order of his only surviving brother, Anton Rubinstein, the first of the contemporary pianists. At Moscow Station, the coffin was delivered by the railway authorities to a deputation of notables, specially charged with its reception. Upon the same evening it was buried with extraordinary pomp. Three days later, intelligence of a startling character reached Moscow by telegraph from Vilna. A noble family resident in the last-named city had just received a coffin purporting to contain the corpse of a young female relative, who had recently died in Paris. Upon opening the coffin in order to identify the deceased lady's remains, its contents were found to be the body of a man somewhat past the prime of life. Inquiries were at once instituted as to what might have become of the body originally expected. While these inquiries were being eagerly prosecuted, the substitute was discovered to be none other than Nicholas Rubinstein, in whose stead the missing young lady had been solemnly interred at Moscow. This amazing *contretemps* naturally caused great pain and embarrassment to the families of both the deceased. It was in contemplation to effect the necessary exchange between the misdirected bodies as privately as may be, and not to celebrate the interment of the "real Simon Pure" at Moscow by any public ceremonial whatsoever.

THE dispute which arose between the Cape Government and Colonel Bayly, C.M.G., lately commanding the right wing of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, which resulted in that officer's resignation of his commission, will in all probability, it is said, be amicably arranged, and that Colonel Bayly, instead of being tried by court-martial, as at first threatened, will resume his command in Basutoland and continue in the Colonial Service.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be Divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.

AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

On board the s. s. Trentham Hall at 6-30 p.m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Hospodar. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a.m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

ON Wednesday of last week the last bag of concrete was laid at the outfall at Worlee. In the bag were placed a bottle containing the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* of the day, a few coins, and the names of the Municipal Commissioner, the Engineer, and the contractors. This having been done, a cartridge of dynamite was exploded under the water, and then the visitors who had witnessed the ceremony partook of a sumptuous repast provided by the Contractors. Among those present were the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Braham, Mr. Geo. Ormiston, and Mr. T. A. Bulkley. At the same time all the work-people, about 300 in number, were feasted.

The main sewer runs from the Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, across under the G. I. P. Railway to the north of the Carnac Over-bridge, along the Esplanade, across the road through Shaik Memon Street, crossing the Parell Road, and passing along the Bhooleshwar Road to Cowasjee Patel Tank, then along the Girgaum back road, turning down through Ardeshir Dady Street, along the Khetwady back road, through Khetwady Tank lane, across the Grant Road along the Falkland Road to Gilder Street crossing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is then carried along the flats on the east side of the open main drain to Love Grove, where the new pumping station is to be erected. From that point the outfall sewer commences, which skirts the seaward side of the Worlee Hill to an outlet well, which has been constructed, and from which two parallel cast-iron pipes, each three feet in diameter, run direct into the sea to a depth of six feet below low water. These pipes are surrounded by concrete deposited in bags, and over the concrete a bank of rubble and stone has been formed. By the contract the work was to have been completed by the 1st of June, 1881; it has therefore been carried out well within the time. The estimated cost was 2 lakhs 41,000, but the actual cost was 2 lakhs 39,000. A large log of blackwood, in a splendid state of preservation, was excavated from the clay below a seam of littoral concrete 15 feet thick. Pieces of the wood were presented to the members of the Town Council present at the ceremony of laying the keystone of the last arch of the main sewer yesterday morning, and walking sticks of the wood were presented to Dr. Blaney, Mr. Rienzi Walton, and to Mr. Baker, Inspector of the Works. A handsome spirit level made of the wood and of silver was presented to Mr. Smith.

Yesterday morning the contractors invited the members of the Town Council and a few personal friends to witness the laying by the Municipal Commissioner of the last keystone in the main sewer situated in Shaik Memon Street. Among those present on the occasion were Sir F. Souter, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, Mr. Forde, Consulting Engineer, Mr. Smith, Resident Engineer, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee, Mr. Edaljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mr. Braham, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Barrow, Mr. W. Pearson, Mr. Bapty, and Mr. Baker, the Inspector of the Works. The contractors railed off a portion of the street, which they decorated with flags, and for the convenience of visitors couches, chairs, and a table were provided. Above the drain a derrick was placed in which the key-stone was suspended. On one end of the key-stone a brass plate was let in recording the fact that the key-stone of the last arch of the main sewer was laid on the 27th May, 1881. When the assembled visitors had taken their seats,

Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, stepped forward and said:—Gentlemen, I have been requested by Mr. Bulkley, resident partner of Messrs. Sir T. Thompson and Co., who are the Contractors for the main sewer works of Bombay, to ask the Municipal Commissioner to assist them in completing their works by laying this morning the last key-stone of the main sewer. I have much pleasure in undertaking this duty, though I could wish that it had fallen into more able hands. On an occasion such as this, when the last touch is being given to large engineering works, there is usually ample field for comment. But in this particular instance, when, with the exception of a small portion now visible before us, the work lies underground, there is little wherewith to associate one's remarks with the occasion except the importance of the undertaking generally. It is therefore on this ground that the Contractors have considered themselves justified in asking your presence here this morning—the introduction of a drainage scheme, based on recognised engineering principles, into a large tropical city with so numerous a population as that of Bombay. This must be a matter of the greatest importance to everyone concerned, and that importance must increase step by step as the scheme itself is developed. When Mr. Ollivant has completed the task which he is asked to undertake this morning, he will have accomplished the first and most important step in our drainage scheme, for the main sewer, which is the back-bone of our whole drainage fabric, will have been completed. Some of you, gentlemen, are aware of the struggles through which Bombay has passed during the last 20 years in order to obtain a suitable drainage scheme, and most of you have lent your assistance in one way or another towards the adoption of the scheme now being carried out. It must, therefore, be doubly interesting to you to see the initiation of that scheme thus far so satisfactorily accomplished. The sewer which Mr. Ollivant will complete is the main sewer of Bombay, and into it all the other sewers under the new system will discharge themselves. It has its rise in the Elphinstone Estate and terminates on the western side of Worlee Hill. It has a length of over four miles, and is calculated to carry 20 gallons per head per diem for a population of over a million. This, gentlemen, I consider a very important work, and one which justifies the Contractors in asking your presence to witness its completion. The Contractors undertook to finish this work in 18 months, and as the period of their contract terminates on the 1st June, and the work may be said to be finished this day, they are consequently well within their time. If I were not speaking on their behalf, I would add my approval of the quality of the work. But, gentlemen, in whatever capacity I address you, I am justified in calling your attention to the proximity of the high houses around us, and in asking you to picture to yourselves what would be the probable result of an incautious excavation taken 16 feet below the foundations of those houses. It requires no engineering knowledge to tell us, for common sense alone wuld teach us that without the exercise of the greatest care on the part of the Contractors, the results might have been most disastrous, and I must admit, gentlemen, as the engineer of this scheme, that I have always regarded this part of the work with the greatest anxiety. That the Contractors have completed their work without any serious contingency—I may say without any contingency—is a matter for great congratulation for ourselves and of credit to the Contractors. Except those who have been personally associated with such works as these, none can know how gladly the contractors welcome the day which sees the laying of the completion stone of their work. It means to them a cessation from anxiety and the fulfilment of their hopes, and I trust, in this instance, a recompense for the outlay of capital and for mental and physical exertion. I will now ask my friend, Mr. Smith, the Resident Engineer, to see that the key-stone is suitable for the position proposed for it. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith thereupon took a level and descended to the man-hole, whilst the key-stone was lowered into position under the direction of Mr. Bulkley. Having seen that the stone was properly placed, Mr. Smith ascended and reported favourably.

Mr. Walton—And now, gentlemen, since Mr. Smith reports the stone suitable for its position, nothing further remains for me but to take this trowel and ask Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, in the name of the Contractors, to fulfil his kind promise. Addressing Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Walton said: I am requested to ask your acceptance of this trowel, which will hereafter bear a suitable inscription recording the occasion which brought it into existence.

The Municipal Commissioner said—Gentlemen, I have just put the finishing touch to this arch and these drainage works on behalf of the city of Bombay; and I owe, and here tender, my best thanks to Mr. Bulkeley, the resident partner of the Contractors, Messrs. Sir T. Thompson and Company, for his courtesy in asking me in my official capacity to perform this ceremony. It affords me very great pleasure, indeed, to be associated thus early in my official connection with Bombay with a work which, I believe, will contribute materially to the health of its inhabitants. Personally, however, I would wish that this duty had devolved upon some one who, from a longer acquaintance with this city, and with a complete knowledge of the design and progress of these drainage works in particular, would have been in a better position than I can possibly be to offer such remarks as may be fitly called for by this occasion. The work which is to-day completed is, in fact, the main artery of the new sewerage scheme of Bombay, and will, roughly speaking, provide for carrying off the sewage of about a quarter of the total number of houses in the whole city. It may be described as a huge serpent, having its head at Worlee and its tail on the Elphinstone Estate, with its body wriggling along the street in which we are now standing. But though, as far as the present Contractors are concerned, this work may now be said to be virtually completed, we cannot call it a complete work from a Municipal point of view. By itself it will, no doubt, be effective to a limited extent; and not the least good result to be expected of it is, that it will carry off all the offensive matter which at present pollutes the harbour and causes such a nuisance to everybody in that direction. But we must remember that it is not a work to be regarded by itself, but is an integral portion of a complete scheme. Almost everybody present must be better aware than I am that the complete sewerage scheme for Bombay, excluding, I believe, Colaba and Malabar Hill, was to cost, roughly speaking, fifty lakhs. This scheme is divided into three sections, and it is with one of those sections that we are concerned to-day. The work in this section is composed of three portions—first, the main drain and its branches; secondly, the work done by the pipe sewerage contractors which forms feeders to this main branch; and thirdly, the outfall works and pumping engine at Worlee. The work finished to-day is the first of these portions, and I think I may say that the work to be done by the pipe sewerage Contractors will be finished very shortly. Now as this whole work forms but one section of the complete scheme, it is not fair to call it complete in itself, nor do I think it can fairly be called an experiment, except in the sense that all new works are to some extent experiments. In connection with these works it is true there are to be house connections, and they, no doubt, will be an experiment in Bombay. But these do not necessarily form any immediate part of the present scheme. In the very able report which Mr. Pedder wrote, in advocating a new sewerage scheme, he contemplated that the matter to reach the sewers should reach them from sinks which would take the place of the present night-soil depots—sixteen sinks instead of, as there were then, ten depots. If this is an experiment, I may ask in what way is the experiment to be tested? Can we judge by the completion of this branch of the health of the inhabitants and their freedom from nuisance? This will manifestly not be a fair test, because, as long as there are old drains running side by side with the new, and carrying off matter from a higher level which is not yet reached by the new drains, so long a nuisance and danger to health must continue, and it will be very hard for anybody to say that that nuisance arises from any particular locality. It is much the same thing as if in any street where nuisances were complained of, the Health Officer were directed to take steps to remove the nuisance, and he only dealt with one side of the street. The nuisance from the other side would still continue, and all the people of the street would still have reason to complain. Moreover, there is another reason for saying that the present work cannot be regarded as a complete work if left as it is; and that is that the main channel was so designed as to be capable of accommodating other branches which are not yet constructed. Therefore, we are in the same position as people would be who built a bridge to accommodate carriage traffic, and afterwards only made a footpath across it, that is to say, we have incurred a larger expense than need have been incurred if we are only to consider that portion of the town in which the drainage operations have now been conducted. I will not detain you, gentlemen, with any further remarks, as they will not be warranted by any experience I personally have with the details of these works. I will only conclude by congratulating the City and the Corporation of Bombay on the completion of these works, and the Municipal Engineer and the Contractors on the time and manner in which they have been completed. (Applause.)

The stone was then laid by Mr. Ollivant, and the company separated shortly afterwards.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Phœnix," 8-30 p.m.
Apollo Gardens, Grand Al Fresco, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Oithona, from Liverpool. Yesterday:—I. G. Dalhousie (s), Kurrachee; Africa (s), Calcutta; Bhima (s), Bhownagar; Tranquebar, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Nicosian (s), Dunkirk; Brahmin (s), Rotterdam; Duncraig, Amsterdam.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Loftus Company advertise for to-night "Phœnix, or Risen from the Ashes," which should afford good scope for a favourable display of the company's talent.

DEATH OF A HORSE FROM HEAT.—Major Cowper's horse, whilst on its way to the Fort on Thursday afternoon last, suddenly fell down dead on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines. The horse was at the time harnessed to a brougham.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Roza Antone, a ship-labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two bottles of whisky, being a portion of the cargo of the steam-ship Cotherstone. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Nurberam Purboodass was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of giving false information of theft to a native police constable, with the intent to cause annoyance and injury to Ballaram Sudram. He was fined Rs. 20, in default of payment to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Nowroz Barpurda and seven others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Bhendy Bazaar. They were all convicted, and prisoner No. 1 and four others were fined Rs. 10 each and the remainder were fined Rs. 5 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Narayen Puree. Deceased was a labourer employed in one of the store godowns at the Prince's Dock. He suddenly fainted at his work, and while being conveyed in a buggy to the G. T. Hospital for treatment he died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by epilepsy.

CRIMINIAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. G. Agrati, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, at Hornby Row, Fort, on Wednesday last gave a servant of the Hotel, named Carlo Bonora, a cheque for Rs. 100 to get it cashed at the Chartered Bank. The man cashed the note, and absconded with the money. A search is being made for him.

POONA RACE ENTRIES.—Amongst the 1st of May Enrries at Poona the *Asian* observes the recently purchased "Mulatto," entered by Mr. Maitland. "It may not be out of place for us to state that this horse ran third for the Victorian Derby to "Grand Flaneur" and "Progress," distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the time being given 2min. 44secs. Mulatto promises to follow in the footsteps of the celebrated Kingcraft, who was as good as an annuity to the same owner."

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Narrondass Gungadass, a clerk in the firm of Succaram Muncharam and Company, was yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust, cheating, and criminal misappropriation of property, &c., inrespect of four separate sums of money, amounting in all to Rs. 4,800, the property of the firm. The charges are preferred against him by Nugindass Hurjeevundass, a partner of the firm of Succaram Muncharam and Co.

THE THEFT OF A HOONDEE.—Soma Dhondoo *alias* Govind Bappoo, a peon in the service of Mr. C. E. Wallis, of Reuter's Telegram Office, at the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, was charged before Mr. Ryan with having stolen a hoondee for Rs. 160 from that office recently, and after cashing it at the firm of Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy at Khoja Gully, absconded with the money to Rutnagiri, to which place he was subsequently followed by police constable No. 844 A and there arrested. The policeman also recovered the whole of the amount, which was found in the prisoner's possession. Prisoner admitted the truth of the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. steamer Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 24th instant, with the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. The strength of the regiment is: 4 European officers, 14 native officers, 400 men, 51 followers, and 6 horses. The Dalhousie brought also 2 officers of British regiments and 362 packages of Commissariat stores. The following are the names of officers:—Col. J. Harpur, Lieut. E. C. Kellie, Lieut. R. I. Scallon, and Surg. F. Burness, of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I.; Lieut. Hardisty, 27th Regiment; and Lieut. Jones, Police Department. The regiment landed at the Sassoon Dock, and was sent to Ahmedabad by a special train leaving the dock at 5 p.m. yesterday.

A BREACH OF THE POSTAL ACT.—A Hindoo merchant named Nemchund Vussonjee appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge preferred against him by the postal authorities here of transmitting through the post three letters addressed to different individuals in a clubbed packet to Mangalore, contrary to the Provisions of Act 14 of 1866. Mr. Moreswar Ragoba, an assistant to the Postmaster-General of Bombay, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Motabhoy, barrister-at-law, for the defence. The defendant said the packet in question was posted in ignorance of the Post Office rules by a servant during defendant's absence from home and without his knowledge or consent. He was fined Rs. 20.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st May, 1881, was 31,637 maunds and in money Rs. 16,053. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st May 1881.	Week ending 22nd May 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON— Weight Mds.	64,215	1,15,155	..	50,940
Amount Rs.	43,007	65,830	..	22,823
GRAIN— Weight Mds.	92,173	84,513	7,660	..
Amount Rs.	28,571	26,915	1,656	..
JAGREE— Weight Mds.	20,283	10,791	9,492	..
Amount Rs.	10,660	6,045	4,624	..
OPIUM— Weight Mds.	143	276	..	133
Amount Rs.	361	698	..	337
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight Mds.	6,723	5,196	1,527	..
Amount Rs.	5,909	4,673	1,236	..
SALT— Weight Mds.	85,702	60,782	24,920	..
Amount Rs.	9,663	12,644	..	2,981
SEEDS— Weight Mds.	64,969	26,524	38,445	..
Amount Rs.	28,260	9,793	18,467	..
SUGAR— Weight Mds.	8,340	5,820	2,520	..
Amount Rs.	4,861	3,182	1,679	..
STATE RY MATERIALS— Weight Mds.	21,486	20,952	534	..
Amount Rs.	14,801	10,407	4,394	..
TIMBER— Weight Mds.	25,966	12,954	13,012	..
Amount Rs.	4,807	3,082	1,725	..
COTTON SEED— Weight Mds.	14,1[illegible]	24,563	..	12,379
Amount Rs.	2,0[illegible]	3,492	..	1,486
MOWRA— Weight Mds.	29,650	24,106	5,544	..
Amount Rs.	7,749	6,405	1,344	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight Mds.	93,675	1,02,240	..	8,565
Amount Rs.	39,3[illegible]	30,807	8,555	..
TOTAL— Weight Mds.	52,750	4,95,872	31,637	..
Amount Rs.	2,00,096	1,83,973	16,053	..

KAISIR-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the Company's office, in Church Lane, Fort, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, presiding. The Directors' report is as follows:—

The Company was registered on the 14th day of February last, and the Board have now the pleasure to report the progress made with the development of the business since that date. The Directors are glad to be in a position to state, with reference to the notice, dated the 7th of March last, accompanying the letters of allotment, that arrangements have now been concluded with Colar Concessionaires, whereby the Company will be relieved not only from the payment of all rent, but also from the payment of all royalty upon the gold and other minerals and substances extracted from the Company's land. The Company's lessors some time ago obtained from the Mysore Government an engagement to accept payment at the lessors' option (such option to be exercised within one year) of a lump sum of Rs. 55,000, in lieu of and in full satisfaction and discharge of all rent and royalty on the net proceeds of the sale of gold and other minerals and substances. This concession on the part of the Mysore Government the lessors were prepared to extend to the Company, and such concession was in itself valuable, because the royalty of 5 per cent., payable in the alternative, would in a comparatively short period have amounted to a larger sum than Rs. 55,000, even if the anticipations of the Company should be only half realized. In consequence, however, chiefly of the statement made in the Prospectus (and which statement was at the time perfectly well founded), that the Mysore Government would not demand a royalty unless a royalty should be imposed by the British Government in their territories, negotiations were entered into in the interests of the Company, which have had the fortunate result for the Company above stated, viz., that the payment of Rs. 55,000 will be borne by the Concessionaires and the Promoters of the Company. Thus the immediate gain to the Company is the immunity from payment of the sum of Rs. 55,000, whilst the ultimate gain by the immunity from the royalty abovementioned cannot of course be calculated at present. The Directors think they are justified in regarding the arrangement thus concluded as a substantial ground for congratulation to the shareholders. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons, who are Mining Engineers of the highest repute in London, to open up a mine on the Company's property, and contracts for the purchase and erection of machinery capable of crushing and treating 50 tons of ore a day have been concluded in London. The necessary Mining staff have also been engaged, and are shortly expected to arrive in India. In the meantime buildings requisite for miners' residences, &c., are already in course of construction. Everything has therefore been done to place the Company in a position to commence their operations as quickly as possible. The land leased to the Company comprises an area containing reefs far in excess of those which the Company could work, unless a very large increase were made to the capital. The Company's property has therefore been divided into four suitable mining blocks, three of 150 acres each, and one of 190 acres. The block containing 190 acres is reserved for the Company's operations. As regards the remaining blocks the Directors recommend their being disposed of upon the most advantageous terms they can obtain for the Company, and the shareholders will be asked at the general meeting, to be held on the 27th inst., to sanction the sub-lease to a Gold Mining Company about to be formed in London of one out of the four blocks or divisions abovementioned. The Directors are glad to state that they have succeeded in entering into arrangements for the sub-lease of this block to the London Company upon the terms of that Company paying one-half of their annual net profits to this Company. The tributary Company will find all the working capital, and will be bound to conduct their operations to the satisfaction of this Company. If such operations are not commenced within a reasonable time, this Company will be at liberty to sub-lease the block in question to any other Company, or otherwise to dispose of the same as they may desire. As regards the remaining blocks, the Directors recommend that disposal of them be delayed for the present. When regard is had to the results already attained in crushing (which results in some instances are stated to surpass largely even those expectations which were most sanguine on the subject), not only does the arrangement now about to be concluded with the tributary Company appear to be most favourable, but there is further good ground for believing that the remaining blocks will at a future date be disposed of to perhaps even greater advantage. Since the incorporation of the Company, two of the Directors, Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., and Mr. C. B. Lynch, resigned their seats on the Board on their departure for England, and at the request of the remaining Directors, Mr. E. B. Carroll and Mr. R. Valentine Reid accepted the vacant seats on the Board. In conformity with the 71st Article of Association all the provisional Directors, except the *ex-officio* one, resign at the first ordinary general meeting of the Company convened for Friday, the 27th instant.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the business to be transacted at this the first ordinary general meeting of the Company is of the usual formal character. The report of the Directors already circulated, and which you will be asked to adopt, gives full information regarding the progress made with the Company. The Mining Captain, Mr. Tonkin, is expected to arrive in Bombay by next mail, and the mining plant and miners are shortly expected in Madras. Proposals have been submitted to the Board for leasing 150 acres of the Company's land to a Mining Company about to be formed in London on the terms that the tributary Company pay this Company half the net profits. The Board consider the arrangement a good one and the terms fair; but before actually undertaking to grant the lease to the London Company, if formed, have taken this opportunity of ascertaining the views of the shareholders regarding the matter. A good many proxies have been sent in supporting the recommendation of the Board. The fact that the Colar Gold Fields, in which the Company's land is situated, are within a mile or two of the railway leading to Bangalore, will greatly expedite the progress of the work. The shareholders, however, must not expect to see any immediate return on the money invested. Mining operations, in order to be successful, must be conducted with great care and caution, and the unanimous advice of all men of experience consulted is to avoid spending money in actual mining operations until the land has been most carefully examined by well qualified experts and a complete plan of the intended operations agreed upon. If this is not done, and work is commenced in a hurried manner merely for the purpose of being able to secure results at an early day, the Company may find after a year or two that money has been spent and expenses incurred that could have been avoided had a more leisurely course of action been adopted. It is therefore the intention of the Board to proceed with the utmost caution, whilst endeavouring to avoid undue delay as much as possible. When the report of Mr. Tonkin, the Mining Captain, has been received, we will be in a better position to state when actual results may be expected to be attained.

Mr. Forbes, in moving the first resolution, said that the report stated that arrangements had been concluded with the Colar Concessionaires, whereby the Company would be relieved from the payment of all royalty upon the gold and other minerals and substances extracted from the Company's land. That statement was strictly correct. The Concessionaires, however, who had undertaken to discharge the land from all royalties, had raised a question as to a royalty which was payable under the lease on precious stones, and also as to certain small taxes. They did not anticipate that the Company would mine for precious stones, nor was it believed that the land contained any previous stone. But still it was the duty of the Concessionaires to relieve the land from their royalty. They would doubtless have no difficulty in doing it. The matter was in the hands of the Company's solicitors, who had received instructions to protect the rights of the Company both as to the royalty and as to the taxes. Regarding the sub-lease, the wording of the paragraph in the report would seem to convey the idea that the London Company had been already formed; but it was not so. The Company was about to be formed, but was not yet formed. No money was to be paid down by the London Company; but the Kaiser-i-Hind Company would receive half the net profits of the London Company; and although the directors had ample power to make an arrangement of this kind, they nevertheless preferred to bring the matter expressly before the shareholders. With these remarks, Mr. Forbes moved that the report of the directors be approved, confirmed, and adopted.

This being seconded by Mr. J. N. Bodger, was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also carried *nem. con.*:—

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Forde, and seconded by Major Engledue, that the number of Directors shall be seven, inclusive of the ex-officio Directors; and that Mr. N. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Major C. H. Struth, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, R. Valentine Reid, H. R. Cormack, R. M. Sayani, and C. H. B. Forbes, be elected directors of the Company in place of the retiring directors. Proposed by Mr. R. V. Reid, and seconded by Mr. Cabral, that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy be elected Chairman of the Company and of the board of directors for the ensuing year.

It was proposed by Mr. N. S. Symons, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Forde, that the Directors be empowered to sublet any portion of the Company's land to any other Company or Companies whether formed or to be formed, and whether registered in India or in England, upon such terms as to consideration for such sub-lease as to the Directors may seem fit, and that they shall also be empowered to pay such commission or other remuneration to the persons negotiating on behalf of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company as to them may seem fit, and that this resolution shall be interpreted only as an express confirmation, but not as a modification or extension of the powers already conferred upon the Directors by the Articles of Association.

Major Engledue said, with reference to the last proposition, that before entering into any terms with a Company in London, he hoped the Directors would be quite certain that the parties proposing to form a Company were in a position to form one. It was one thing to say and another to do. He thought, therefore, that the lessees should pay down a good round sum by way of deposit to be placed in the hands of certain trustees, as a guarantee, which should be paid back as soon as they fairly commenced operations on the based land to them.

Mr. Forbes thought the matter might easily be explained. Some gentlemen in London wished to form a Company, and proposed to take 150 acres of their land on certain conditions. But he assured the shareholders that the Directors would grant no lease until the Company was formed with a sufficient capital.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said that, although the London Company should agree to pay half annual net profits the meeting must remember that this was not the most profitable bargain they might enter into, as they had paid a large sum to purchase the property.

Mr. A. W. Forde said that the block of land which was proposed to be leased to the London Company would be of little use to them, unless they had sufficient capital to conduct mining operations on the whole estate on their own account.

The Chairman read a letter which he had received from a shareholder, in connection with this subject. The letter stated that the London Company must be made to pay a good round sum to the Kaiser-i-Hind Company for the plot of ground leased to them. To agree to receive only half the annual net profits, if any profits could at all be made, was an unbusiness-like arrangement. As all other Companies, under similar circumstances, had to do every day, the London Company must be asked to pay down a lump sum of £40,000 at the least, for the right of carrying on mining operations on a portion of the land of the Kaiser-i-Hind Company.

Mr. Symons demurred to the statement contained in the letter that other Companies, under similar circumstances, were made to pay at first a lump sum. This was never done by Cornish Companies, which only paid dues on the return to the lord of the land.

The resolution then being put to the vote was carried, and the meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 25.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

CHARGE OF LYNCHING A WITCH.

THE EMPRESS VS. GANPAT HARISING AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Joint Session Judge of Tanna, before whom the accused were tried on the 12th February last on the charge that they, on the 5th December, 1880, at Deshgaon Taluka, Nassick District, having decided that one Wali was a witch, hung her by the feet to a tree and beat her to such an extent that she died in four or five hours, and they thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The first prisoner Ganpat Harising and the third prisoner Nana Soma were a police constable and police patel, respectively, while the second prisoner Bayajee Gangajee was a cultivator. The first and third prisoners were sentenced by the Session Judge to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each and the second for five years. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Shewshunker Govindram appeared for the prisoners, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, in support of the conviction and sentence.

The facts of the case appear to be these. Wali, an old Bheel woman about seventy years of age, was denounced as a witch by a Bhagat (religious mendicant) on the evening of the 4th December 1880, and she was swung as a witch, beaten, and otherwise maltreated the following morning near the village chowri (police station) in the presence and with the connivance of many of the villagers at Deshgaon by the three accused, and was enjoined to discover the hidden charm by which she was supposed to have worked the sorcery to which the deaths of several persons in the village were attributed. Wali was swung by the feet with a rope to a tree by the first accused, a police constable, with the aid of a Bheel, and was beaten by him several blows with a hempen thong; the second prisoner struck her with a shoe, whilst the third, the police patel of the village, superintended the proceedings and instigated violence to Wali, promising to pay any fine which might be inflicted, and sending one Kashia to fetch from his house the rope with which Wali was swung. She was removed in a confused and fainting condition to her house, where she died the same day. The Session Judge, in giving his decision, said among other things:—The transaction is described as having taken place publicly in the village, and no real attempt even has been made to disprove the occurrence. Evidence was tendered for the first and third accused to show that Wali died of fever. It may well be that after Wali died, a rumour was set about by the many persons who connived at her ill-treatment that she died of fever. I am satisfied that she was not ill of fever. The evidence of Soma Valya, who described how he was sent for Wali and fetched her from another village, whither she had gone to beg, is sufficient on this point. Several of the witnesses described how, on the afternoon of the 4th December last, a Bhagat had arrived at Deshgaon and denounced Chitri (Wali's sister) as well as the then absent Wali as a witch, and how the villagers were proceeding to ill-treat Chitri, swinging her to a mango tree, when a constable, the first prisoner, arrived on the scene, asked what the crowd meant, and then joined in the proceedings. The gosavi who resides at the Maruti temple describes how this constable took up his residence for the night at the temple, and next morning took part in the swinging and ill-treatment of Wali. The whole of the proceedings of this accused are traced so clearly by witnesses who have identified him satisfactorily, and the evidence of these witnesses fits in so exactly with the police evidence as to the movements of Ganpat, the first accused, that I feel no doubt that this accused was the constable who took part in this transaction. I am satisfied that Wali died of exhaustion caused by the ill usage she had received. The conduct of the accused and the many by-standers who looked on approvingly was cruel, and showed a degraded intelligence from which the majority of the population in civilized countries are accounted free. Nevertheless I am satisfied that there was no intention to kill, and that the accused had it not in their minds to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death. They believed that Wali had hidden a charm which was working evil in the village and killing the villagers, and they tried to extort from her the secret as to where the charm was hidden. It is not easy to find whether blows were given with real force or whether the intention was to frighten more than to hurt. The ill-treatment was probably the same in nature and degree as that to which Chitri had been subjected under the mango tree on the previous afternoon without serious consequences, but the accused overrated the strength of Wali. It is true that the accused were doing an illegal act in an unlawful manner, and true that it is reasonable to infer that the probable result of an action is intended, but the latter is an inference capable of being rebutted. In this case the intention was to cause sufficient bodily injury to induce disclosure of a secret, not to cause death, and the very fact that Chitri survived similar treatment probably put all serious consequences out of the heads of accused.

Mr. Budroodin said it would appear from the Session Judge's judgment that the first prisoner had been dealt with harshly, that he was not a resident of Deshgoan, but that he happened to be there on the day Wali was swung. It appeared that there were a number of deaths in the village, which the villagers attributed to the two sisters Chitri and Wali. Whatever superstition might have influenced the minds of the villagers, there was not sufficient ground for supposing that the first prisoner shared in the general prejudice against the women. The accused could hardly have known that what they were doing would cause death. The Judge found that they had no intention to cause death, and that they resorted to maltreatment only to frighten the woman into disclosing the secret charm which she was supposed to possess. Their Lordships were asked to consider that the first prisoner had no personal interest in taking the violent part that he was alleged to have taken in the transaction. The case against him was probably exaggerated by the villagers; but the facts did not justify the punishment awarded. It was not present to the minds of the people that what they were doing was likely to cause death. The Session Judge himself said in his judgment:—"Nevertheless, I am satisfied that there was no intention to kill, and that the accused had it not in their minds to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death." No doubt the act of the prisoners was foolish and wicked, but there was no intention to cause death.

Mr. Justice West.—There was an absence of intention, but not absence of knowledge.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb said he had one observation to make. The first accused was a police constable and the third a police patel. He brought this fact to their Lordships' notice at the request of the magistrate. The punishment awarded was not the highest. The first and third prisoners being Government servants vested with public authority, should be awarded the highest punishment which their Lordships might think proper to award. Their act was more than foolish, more than wicked; it was inhuman. The Rao Saheb therefore asked, on behalf of the Crown, that the Court would be pleased to inflict on the first and third prisoners the utmost punishment which the law allowed.

Mr. Justice West said it was incumbent on the Court to see that the punishment awarded to the accused should be such as should deter others from the perpetration of such acts. They had no intention to cause death, yet they acted with the knowledge that they were likely by their act to cause death. The only thing in their favour was, as suggested by Mr. Budroodin, that they desired to compel the woman to discover the charm which they supposed she possessed; but they were responsible at law for what followed the prosecution of their ultimate purpose. People who had an ultimate purpose to attain should give up their purpose if it obliged them to "wade through slaughter to a throne." The prisoners must have known that they were doing that which might cause death. Looking to the facts of the case, their Lordships had no doubt that the prisoners were guilty of culpable homicide. As to the sentence, it was asked on one side to reduce, and on the other to make it exemplary. The Court sentence the first and third prisoners to be transported for ten years each; and enhanced the sentenced on the second prisoner from five years' rigorous imprisonment to transportation for seven years.

BENGAL.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—Lalit Mohun Banerjee, a lad of about fifteen years of age, went on Sunday morning last to the Police Bathing Ghaut for the purpose of bathing. Not knowing how to swim, and having a desire to learn that art, he asked another lad to teach him to swim; the latter with this object took him out about fifteen feet into the stream, when Lalit Mohun lost his hold of his companion, and at once sank. There were many who witnessed this scene, but none came forward to the lad's rescue. At last a police constable, who was on the pontoon at the time, hearing of the accident, immediately dived into the river, and succeeded in getting up the boy in an insensible state. He was forthwith removed to the Mayo Hospital for treatment. We hear that the father of the lad will compensate the policeman for his gallant and exemplary conduct.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE REVD. FATHER GRAND.—The Revd. T. Dickmann writes to the *Madras Mail* from Guntoor:—"As you had the goodness to notice some days ago the sad accident which occurred to the Revd. Father Grand, of Rentachintala, I hope you will afford me the opportunity of informing the friends of the mission, that he has quite recovered from its effects. The accident was of the most serious nature, and necessitated a speedy amputation of the left arm at the shoulder joint. Considering that Father Grand had to travel three days after the accident to procure medical assistance, and the condition of the arm previous to the amputation, his recovery surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We shall ever be most grateful to Dr. Anderson for his constant and fatherly attention to the patient, because, under God, the preservation of Father Grand's life is due to the consummate skill and prudence displayed in the operation. Even after the painful operation, his frequent and kind visits will long be remembered with deep feelings of gratitude. We are also deeply indebted to Dr. Unangst, for kindly assisting at the operation, and to all the ladies and gentlemen of the station for their warm sympathy and Christian benevolence."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PARADE AT ALLAHABAD.—the parade in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday duly came off on Tuesday morning on the Brigade Parade Ground. A royal salute, three rounds of *feu de joie*, the usual cheers, and the National Anthem formed the total of the programme on the occasion. The N.-W. P. Club celebrated the Queen's Birthday with a ladies' dinner party, and a dance on the lawn afterwards. The entertainment was kept up with a great deal of spirit till past midnight.—*Pioneer.*

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18; BAROLA, Rs. 20; MUSCADELA, Rs. 20; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0; PIS PORTER, Rs. 21; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0; PRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „ 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—

FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand "Extra dry" .. .. ..Rs.	48	26
"Dry" .. .. .. „	48	..
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints „	..	38½
Moselle (Sparkling) .. .. .. „	40	..
Sherry (Pale dry) .. .. .. „	27	..
Madeira .. .. „	27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville .. .. „	25	..
Do. Do. Citran .. .. „	20	..
Do. St. Estephe .. .. „	12	..
Brandy .. .. „	36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	24
FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads .. .. „	78	
Kilderkins .. .. „	30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
***BRANDY.**		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy ..	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars ..	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leovilio	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 21 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6″ by 3″	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8″ by 4″	„ 24 „ „	
9½″ by 4″	„ 28 „ „	
10″ by 4½″	„ 31 „ „	
10″ by 4½″	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12″ by 5″	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Wokrs, Howrah.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch ....Rs. 38
10 „ .... „ 50
12 „ .... „ 60
14 „ .... „ 75
16 „ .... „ 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.
Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.
Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes. Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.
Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.
Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.
English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

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Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Phospheric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
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NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
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} Patterns sent to any part of India.

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CHURCH GATE STREET,
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FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60
In fine Silver case with key „ 60
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30
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It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass			Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	„ 60
„ 225	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	„ 190
„ 365	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters...... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs.................. 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

THE PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £65,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

DIVIDED INTO 13,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Of which 2,000 are already subscribed, exclusive of 3,000 to be issued to THE GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the remainder, 8,000 Shares, are now offered for Subscription. The Share value for Subscribers in India has been fixed at Rs. 60.*

It is proposed to call up the Capital as follows:—

£1 ON APPLICATION;
£2 ON ALLOTMENT;
AND THE BALANCE £2 BY CALLS OF £1 PER SHARE,
At intervals of not less than three months.

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EDWARD WOODS, Esq., Memb. Inst. C.E., 6B. Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
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MATHEW KANE, M.D. Lanherne, Kingston, Surrey, (late Assay Master, Bombay.)
MAJOR C. H. STRUTT, (Director of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Ice Companies, Limited.)
CHARLES CONNORS, Esq., Stafford House, Chiswick, (Director of the General Ice Factory Company Limited.)

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AUDITOR:

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SECRETARY:

MR. FRANK E. HERSEE.

HEAD OFFICE:

141, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE:

ELDON ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT KURRACHEE:

MESSRS. McHINCH & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of Ice in Provinces of the PUNJAB by means of the patented Machinery and processes of the GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY, Limited, of London, which have been successfully worked in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, as well as in the North-West Provinces of India and Kurrachee. The Company will be registered with a Capital of £65,000 divided into 13,000 Shares of £5, and of this number 3,000 Shares will be allotted to the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, fully paid up, for the cession to THE PUNJAB COMPANY of the exclusive privilege of working the General Ice Factory Company's patented machinery throughout the Provinces of the Punjab, and in discharge of all royalties thereon, and also for the general supervision over the engineering and machinery of each factory erected, and over the working of same.

It is proposed to erect the four first factories as soon as possible, so as to commence operations the beginning of next hot season; and the following places have been selected as the most suitable for factories, viz.:—

Lahore .... 2 five-ton machines.
Delhi .... 1 „ „
Mooltan .... 1 „ „
Rawalpindi or Loodiana........... 1 „ „

The General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have undertaken to pay interest on share capital subscribed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the factories are completed and made over to the Punjab Company.

It is intended to erect factories in such other cities in the Punjab as the experience of work ing the above-named factories may show to be expedient.

Factories under the auspices of the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, have been in working operation for the last two years in the three Presidency towns of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and dividends at the rate of from 10 to 20 per cent. have been earned and paid to the Shareholders in the respective Companies; and these Companies' shares are now at a considerable premium.

Prospectuses and form of application for shares can be obtained from the Company's INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE, ELDON ROAD, Bombay, and from Mr. H. K. W. ARNOLD, Lahore.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.
We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.
Our House in India was founded in 1842.
And in Europe in 1815.
Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT Per Case Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT Per Case Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	21 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	31 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
35 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	31 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	31 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine,	31 8	..

CASH Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do, Yellow „	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	„	13 8
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

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Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
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NOTICES.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM INDIA TO BOSTON U. S. A.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS from London to Boston, sailing regularly every ten or twelve days, and are prepared to issue through Bills of Lading from here to Boston, at rates of freight that include all transhipment charges, &c., in London.

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Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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Do. FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
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½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz lb.
Do. FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do. FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
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It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

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Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallo
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